

# COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

## SECOND REPORT

(THIRD LOK SABHA)

*(Presented on the 5th May, 1964)*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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## CONTENTS

	PAGES
I. Personnel of the Committee on Petitions . . .	(ii)
II. Report . . . . .	1-16
III. Appendices I to XV .	17-68

## PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Shri M. Thirumala Rao—*Chairman*.

2. Shri K. L. Balmiki
3. Shrimati Zohrabai Akbarbhai Chavda
4. Shri Chuni Lal
5. Maharani Gayatri Devi of Jaipur
6. Shri J. N. Hazarika
7. Shri Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar
8. Shri P. Muthiah
9. Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
10. Shri S. B. Patil
11. Swami Rameshwaranand
12. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
13. Shri Hari Charan Soy
14. Shri Ram Sahai Tiwary
15. Shri Bishma Prasad Yadava

### SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary*.

REPORT  
I  
INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Committee on Petitions, having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this their Second Report.

2. The Committee was re-constituted by the Speaker on the 1st May, 1963.

3. The Committee, after the presentation of their First Report, held eight sittings on the 1st and 3rd May, 1963, 30th August and 19th September, 1963, 3rd and 28th March, 1964 and 15th and 30th April, 1964.

4. At their sittings mentioned above, the Committee considered the following petitions and other matters:

- (i) Petition from Shri Shanti Prasad Jain, New Delhi, *re*: the Report of the Commission of Inquiry on the administration of certain Dalmia-Jain Companies (Petition\* No. 4).
- (ii) Petition from Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh, *re*: allotment of funds to States for popularisation of Cow Dung Gas Plants (Petition No. 5—Appendix I).
- (iii) Petition from Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh *re*: the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933 (Petition No. 7—Appendix IV).
- (iv) Petition from Shri Hari Om and others *re*: rise in prices, taxes and other matters (Petition No. 8—Appendix V).
- (v) Petition from Shri C. L. Narasimha Reddy, New Delhi, *re*: the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 1963, as reported by the Joint Committee (Petition No. 12—Appendix VI).
- (vi) Notes from the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and of Transport and Communications (D.G., P.&T.) regarding action taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Petitions, Second Lok Sabha, contained in their Fourteenth Report, on Petition No. 37 from Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu.
- (vii) Note from the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding action taken by Government to implement the further recommendation of the Committee, contained in their First Report, Third Lok Sabha, on Petition No. 34 (Second Lok Sabha) from Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu.

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\*Not appended. Copies placed in Parliament Library.

- (viii) Note from the Ministry of Transport and Communications (D.G., P.&T.) regarding action taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee, contained in their First Report, Third Lok Sabha, on Petition No. 1 from Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu.
- (ix) Two representations from Shri Viren Kumar Verma, Chartered Accountant, New Delhi, and Shri R. L. Tuli, General Manager, the Punjab National Bank Ltd., New Delhi, re: alleged photostat copy of a letter from an Auditor to a company, referred to in Lok Sabha by Shri Homi F. Daji, M.P. (Appendices XIII and XIV).
- (x) 168 other representations, letters etc. from various individuals, bodies or associations which were inadmissible as petitions.

5. The Committee considered and adopted their Report, at their sitting held on the 30th April, 1964.

6. The recommendations, decisions or observations of the Committee on the above matters have been included in this Report.

## II

### PETITION NO. 4 FROM SHRI SHANTI PRASAD JAIN, NEW DELHI

7. The petition\* was presented to Lok Sabha by Shri B. Singh Utiya, M.P., on the 3rd May, 1963. The Committee considered it at their sitting held on the same day.

8. The petitioner, Shri Shanti Prasad Jain, had referred to the Report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Administration of certain Dalmia-Jain Companies and questioned the various conclusions reached by the Commission and stated that most of them were by evidence unsubstantiated and were mere generalisation. He desired that the submissions made by him be kept in view by the House while discussing the said Report and he might be given an opportunity to submit to the House any other details pertaining to the findings of the Commission concerning him.

9. The Commission of Inquiry, in Part 1 of their Report, had examined the administration of ten companies in which Sarvashri Ramkrishna Dalmia, Jaidayal Dalmia, Shanti Prasad Jain, Shriyans Prasad Jain, their relatives, employees and persons concerned with them exercised control. The Commission had held that, while Shri Ramkrishna Dalmia was directly responsible and in overall control of the companies, the other relatives and persons associated with him (including Shri Shanti Prasad Jain) in the Dalmia-Jain Group were also responsible for the defalcation of public money to suit their personal ends.

10. The Report of the Commission of Inquiry on the administration of certain Dalmia-Jain Companies had been laid on the Table of the House on the 23rd January, 1963 and notice of an official motion

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\*Not appended. Copies placed in Parliament Library.

For taking the Report into consideration, given by Shri K. C. Reddy, Minister of Commerce and Industry, had been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members on the 28th February, 1963. The Report was to be taken up by the House on the 4th May, 1963 and twelve hours had been allotted for discussion on it.

11. As the Report of the Commission was pending before the House for discussion, the Committee directed that copies of the petition might be circulated *in extenso* to all members of the House under Rule 307 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The petition was accordingly circulated on the 3rd May, 1963.

### III

#### PETITION NO. 5 FROM SHRI C. KESAVIAH NAIDU, CHITTOOR DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

12. The petition (Appendix I) was presented to Lok Sabha by Shri C. L. Narasimha Reddy, M.P., on the 20th August, 1963.

13. The Committee considered the petition at their sittings held on the 30th August, 1963 and the 15th April, 1964.

14. The petitioner had referred to the invention of the cow dung gas plant by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute to make use of methane gas at low cost, for utilisation as fuel for cooking and lighting purposes. He had, however, alleged that the benefit of the research conducted on this gas plant had not been made available to the *ryots*, with the result that the forest wealth of India was going down by indiscriminate felling of trees for use as firewood.

He had referred in this connection to a newsreport in the *Hindu* (Madras) dated the 8th June, 1963, under the caption "Cow Dung Gas Plants", stating that the Government of West Bengal, as a part of their scheme for development of rural compost, had installed big units of the gas plants at ten Government farms in the first instance. These farms would distribute 7,000 small units (of the plant) to the *ryots* with a subsidy within a ceiling of Rs. 400|-

The petitioner had suggested that, in other States also, the gas plant should be popularised by:

(i) allotment of certain amounts to each block (under a Block Development Officer) in each State and releasing them quarterly; and

(ii) award of a rolling cup yearly to the State which installed the largest number of plants with its resources in proportion to its population.

15. The Committee have perused the reply of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Deptt. of Agriculture: Directorate of Extension) on the above suggestions in the petition.

16. The Committee note that, in pursuance of a decision taken at the Conference on Popularisation and Manufacture of Improved

Agricultural Implements held in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, on the 15th and 16th July, 1963, the Ministry have since prepared a Scheme for popularisation of cow dung gas plants around Gramsewak Training Centre Workshop wings. The Ministry have forwarded the Scheme to all the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories for implementation.

In their forwarding letter to the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories, the Ministry have also explained the financial implications involved.

17. The Committee have perused the copies of the Ministry's aforesaid letter and the Scheme (See Appendices II and III and annexures thereto) and note that the petitioner's suggestion for allotment of funds to States for popularising the Cow Dung Gas Plants has been accepted and implemented by the Ministry.

18. The Committee, therefore, recommend that no further action is necessary on the petition in view of the steps taken by the Government.

#### IV

#### PETITION NO. 7 FROM SHRI C. KESAVIAH NAIDU, CHITTOOR DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

19. The petition (Appendix IV) was presented to Lok Sabha by Shri C. Dass, M.P., on the 26th August, 1963.

20. The Committee considered the petition at their sittings held on the 30th August, 1963 and 3rd March, 1964 in the light of factual comments obtained from the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Director General Posts and Telegraphs).

21. The petitioner had referred to the high cost of printing and sale of post-cards, registered covers and other items of postal stationery, incurred by the P.&T. Department and he was of the opinion that it, being a Public Utility Department, should serve the public without earning profits and at less cost.

The petitioner had made the following suggestions:—

- (i) the cost of the embossed post-card might be reduced from 10 nP. to 3 nP. per card and sold at 5 nP.;
- (ii) the cost of printing the post-card and of registered covers, which were at present sold for 80 nP. but were actually embossed with 70 nP. stamp, should also be shown in print on the stationery; similarly the cost of printing postage stamps of 3 nP. might be reduced to 2 nP. and the stamps might be permitted to be used by the public on privately manufactured cards on cardboards of half thickness and double breadthwise of the post-card equivalent to reply card-size, printed with names, photos or advertisements by private firms and supplied by them free to public; and

(iii) the designs on the post-cards might be changed annually.

By splitting up the postage and printing charges into different items in the above manner, there would be larger demand for stamps and not for the 'unattractive' Departmental stationery. The public would have the advantage of using privately-manufactured cards of their choice and paying only for the stamps. Government (P. & T. Directorate) would save in printing, transportation (due to reduction in printing of post-cards), and preservation costs of the postal stationery.

22. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs in their comments on the petition have stated as follows:—

(i) *The cost of the post card might be reduced to 3 nP. and sold at 5 nP. including the cost of stationery and manufacture:*

The P. & T. Department is both a Commercial as well as a Public Utility Department. The postage rates will, therefore, have to be fixed with a view to balancing the revenue and expenditure.

The cost of a post card which was only  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna in December, 1931, was raised in July, 1946 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna; in April, 1949 to  $\frac{3}{4}$  anna (as a result of the "All Up Scheme" for transmission of all letters and post-cards by air) and finally fixed in May, 1963 at 6 nP. As against a revenue of only 5 nP. (or  $\frac{3}{4}$  anna) till May, 1963, and 6 nP. since then, the cost of manufacture and handling a post card is 8.08 nP. There is thus a loss of 3.08 nP. at the rate of 5 nP. per post card which steadily increased with the increasing volume of traffic in post cards during the past years, as per the statement below:

Year	Cost of handling per post card	Loss per post card	Revenue producing traffic in (Millions)	Total loss in the year (in lakhs)
1957-58	7.5 np.	2.5 np.	831.33	207.83
1958-59	7.56 np.	2.56 np.	905.25	231.74
1960-61	8.05 np.	3.05 np.	903.38	275.53
1961-62	8.08 np.	3.06 np.	989.07	304.63

Even the conversion of the cost from  $\frac{3}{4}$  anna to 5 nP. on introduction of decimal coinage and subsequent increase to 6 nP. has not eliminated the losses.

Further, the new rate adopted is well within the internationally accepted ratio between the letter rate and the post card rate. The Universal Postal Convention has made it obligatory in the foreign post that the rate for a post card should be 60% of that of a letter of the minimum chargeable weight. The permissible charges on an inland post card thus works out to 9 nP., i.e. 60% of 15 nP. minimum postage on a letter.



The first suggestion cannot, therefore, be accepted.

(ii) *The cost of manufacture of a post card or other postal stationery be indicated by a note printed separately on the top of the stationery; and the public should be allowed to print their own post cards paying a smaller postage:*

These suggestions appear to be based on the assumption that the cost of manufacture forms a good proportion of the post card rate, and hence the cost of the postage should be fixed at 3 nP. and card sold for 5 nP. The cost of manufacture of a post card is insignificant, 0·7 nP. as compared to the sale price of the post card, 6 nP. and the cost of handling it, viz. 7.38 nP. (8.08—0.70 nP.). It is hence neither possible nor necessary to indicate the charge on the card itself.

Even now, the public are permitted to manufacture and use their own post cards, if these conformed to prescribed specifications and are required to pay the normal postage of 6 nP. on them [see amended Rule 11 of the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933—GSR 106, dated 18th January 1961].

As regards indication of stationery charges on registration envelopes, under Section 2 (g) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, the value denoted on any postal stationery might contain only postage or other fees or stamps payable in respect of postal articles under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. The stationery charge is not a charge under the Indian Post Office Act, and the Post Office Guide clearly indicates the cost of a registered envelope inclusive of postage and is well known to the public. The postal staff can always refer any person in doubt to the Post Office Guide, copies of which are always available at the Post Offices. Hence, it is not necessary to indicate separately the stationery charge on a registered envelope.

(iii) *Post cards might be printed attractively with designs changed annually:*

The sale of picture post cards was tried some time ago but did not prove to be popular. It is not practicable to experiment with these again now, when there is a general shortage of paper in the country.

The present post cards have been made as attractive as possible within the limits imposed by the need for economy. Any scheme of changing the designs annually will no doubt result in additional expenditure and adversely affect the economics of the post card service which is even now an uneconomic proposition.

23. The Committee feel that, in view of the facts explained by the Department, no further action need be taken on the petition.

## V

### PETITION NO. 8 FROM SHRI HARI OM AND OTHERS

24. The petition (Appendix V) was presented to Lok Sabha by Shri A. K. Gopalan, M.P., on the 13th September, 1963. The member, while presenting the petition, had mentioned the number of signatories to the petition as a crore and two and a half lakhs.

25. The Committee considered the petition at their sitting held on the 19th September, 1963.

26. The petitioners had referred to high taxes and levies on essential commodities such as kerosene, tobacco, tea, sugar etc., consequent rise in their prices, introduction of Compulsory Deposit Scheme, and had stated that these had imposed heavy economic burdens, particularly on people with low incomes.

They had also suggested the following immediate steps to remove their grievances:

- (i) Substantial reduction in prices, especially of the daily necessities in life.
- (ii) Reduction in direct and indirect taxes, levies and surcharges falling upon the common man.
- (iii) Cancellation of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme which they felt was a forcible exaction from the meagre incomes of all toiling people.
- (iv) Nationalisation of banks, oil and foreign trade so as to augment the resources essential for national development and defence, to give relief to the people from heavy taxation and to prevent unwarranted and unjust concentration of national wealth in a few hands.
- (v) Adequate and effective measures to combat graft and corruption from all walks of life and establishment of democratic control to check bureaucratic oppression and end of the State of Emergency proclaimed by the President in October, 1962.

27. The Committee directed that the petition (both Hindi and English versions) might be circulated *in extenso* to all members of the House under Rule 307 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The petition was accordingly circulated on the 19th September, 1963.

## VI

### PETITION NO. 12 FROM SHRI C. L. NARASIMHA REDDY, NEW DELHI

28. The petition (Appendix VI) was presented to Lok Sabha by Shri N. G. Ranga, M.P., on the 6th April, 1964.

29. The Committee considered the petition at their sitting held on the 15th April, 1964.

The petitioner, on behalf of representatives of Kisans of India, had stated that the All India Kisan Sammelan held on 30th March, 1964, at Ramlila Grounds, Delhi, had registered its emphatic protest against the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 1963 which was considered by them to be injurious to the interests of the peasants of India.

The Sammelan had passed a resolution which *inter alia* stated that the land belonged to the tiller, and his right to it was guaranteed as a fundamental right by the Constitution of India. The repeated amendments of the Constitution were measures to deprive the people of their fundamental rights. By seeking to treat a peasant's farm as if it was a feudal zamindari estate, the Bill sought to deprive the peasant of his right of appeal to a Court of Law against land acquisition by Government.

The petitioner further stated that the Bill violated a categorical assurance given in Parliament by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the then Law Minister.

The petitioner had prayed that the Bill be dropped.

30. Since the Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, was pending before Lok Sabha, the Committee directed that the petition be circulated *in extenso* to all members of the House under Rule 307 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The petition was accordingly circulated on the 15th April, 1964.

## VII

### NOTES FROM THE MINISTRIES OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (D. G., P. & T.) RE: ACTION TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, SECOND LOK SABHA, CONTAINED IN THEIR FOURTEENTH REPORT, ON PETITION NO. 37 FROM SHRI C. KESAVIAH NAIDU

31. In their Fourteenth Report, presented on the 7th December, 1961, the Committee on Petitions, Second Lok Sabha, after considering Petition No. 37, had recommended (*vide* para 12 of that Report) that facilities should be provided in the branch post offices located in villages for issue and renewal of broadcast receiver licences so as to avoid travel expenses and inconvenience to villagers.

32. The Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and of Transport and Communications (D. G., P. & T.), with whom the recommendations were pursued, have endorsed a copy of their circular letter No. 20-17/59-BRL dated the 30th April, 1963 (Appendix VII) to all Heads of Circles and enclosed a copy each of the Director General's Post Office Circular No. 11 dated the 11th June, 1963 and Postal Notice No. 8 dated 11th June, 1963 (Appendices VIII and IX). These instructions authorised the Branch Post Offices in rural areas to accept with effect from 1st June, 1963, applications from licensees for renewal of their licences, together with the expired licence, licence fee and surcharge fee. A temporary receipt would be granted to the licensee mentioning the approximate date on which he should call at the Post Office for collecting the renewed licence on surrendering the receipt, after signing on its back in token of having collected the licence.

They have also stated that a Press Note on the subject was issued by the Information Officer, P. & T. on the 7th May, 1963 and the D. G.,

A.I.R., New Delhi had arranged for giving publicity to the facility through local broadcasts on their Regional Broadcasting stations subsequently.

33. The Committee note with satisfaction that the recommendation has been implemented in full.

### VIII

#### NOTE FROM THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS RE: ACTION TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE, CONTAINED IN THEIR FIRST REPORT

34. In their First Report, presented on the 28th March, 1963, the Committee, after perusing the Note of the Ministry of Home Affairs implementing the recommendations of the Committee on Petitions, Second Lok Sabha, in their Eighth Report, on Petition No. 34 from Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu, had further recommended (*vide* para 32 of First Report) that the Ministry of Home Affairs might ensure that wide publicity was given by the State Governments to the facilities now provided under the Arms Rules, 1962 for payment of licence fees either by money order/postal order or by cash.

35. The Ministry of Home Affairs, with whom the recommendation was pursued, have addressed a letter (No. 38/15/63/P.IV, dated the 4th April, 1963) to all State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories enclosing extracts of paragraphs 28 to 32 of the First Report of the Committee for information and further necessary action.

### IX

#### NOTE FROM THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS, (D. G. P. & T.) RE: ACTION TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE, CONTAINED IN THEIR FIRST REPORT, ON PETITION NO. 1 FROM SHRI C. KESAVIAH NAIDU.

36. In their First Report, presented to Lok Sabha on the 28th March, 1963, the Committee, after considering Petition No. 1 in the light of the comments of the Ministry of Transport and Communications (D.G., P.&T.), had recommended (*vide* para 11 of that Report) the adopt on with suitable modification by Government of the procedure suggested by the petitioner for distribution of the stamp folders to avoid unnecessary delay in their reaching the philatelists.

37. The Ministry of Transport and Communications (D.G., P. & T.), with whom the recommendations of the Committee were pursued, stated that after placing the entire proposal before the Philatelic Advisory Committee, it had been decided that in future such publicity folders should be made available to the public at a small price. They had enclosed extracts from the minutes of the meeting held by the Advisory Committee on the 2nd March, 1963 and a copy of the hand-out released to the Press on the 28th April, 1963 in connection with the issue of a special postage stamp to commemorate the Centenary of the Red Cross (Appendix X).

The Ministry mentioned that the decision taken had since been implemented with the issue of the Red Cross Centenary commemoration stamp brought out on May 8, 1963, a sample of which marked 'Complimentary' (as distinct from the saleable copy) they had forwarded for perusal by the Committee (Appendix XI).

The Ministry had also decided to so assess the quantities to be printed as to meet the full (anticipated) demand from the public. They, therefore, felt that no further difficulty should be anticipated in this regard.

38. The Committee note with satisfaction that their recommendations have been implemented by the Ministry.

## X

REPRESENTATIONS FROM SHRI VIREN KUMAR VERMA, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, NEW DELHI, AND SHRI R. L. TULI, GENERAL MANAGER, PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., NEW DELHI, RE: ALLEGED PHOTOSTAT COPY OF A LETTER FROM AN AUDITOR TO A COMPANY, REFERRED TO IN LOK SABHA BY SHRI HOMI F. DAJI, M.P.

39. The Committee, at their sittings held on the 1st May, and 30th August, 1963 and the 3rd March, 1964, considered two representations from Sarvashri V. K. Verma and R. L. Tuli (Appendices XIII and XIV) referred to the Committee by the Speaker for recording their conclusions after consulting the Ministries concerned.

40. At their sitting held on the 1st May, 1963, the Committee heard the oral evidence of Shri Homi F. Daji, M.P., and perused the photostat copy of the alleged letter (Appendix XII) produced before the Committee by the Member.

41. The facts of the case as gathered by the Committee are described below.

On the 8th April, 1963, while speaking on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Lok Sabha, Shri Homi F. Daji, M.P., referred *inter alia* to a photostat copy of a letter from an auditor to a company (Appendix XII). That letter purported to have been written by Shri V. K. Verma, Auditor, to W. L. Kohli & Co. saying that the latter would be assisted in the purchase of Rajasthan Bonds through the Rajasthan Branches of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. and that they would be allowed sufficient limit in the National Bank of Lahore for this purpose. The letter further stated that the bonds would be subsequently purchased by the Punjab National Bank Ltd. and the profits shared half and half and that Shri V. K. Verma would be appointed Auditor in W. L. Kohli & Co.

42. On the 13th and 15th April, 1963, Shri V. K. Verma, Chartered Accountant, and Shri R. L. Tuli, General Manager, the Punjab National Bank Ltd. addressed respectively their two representations (Appendices XIII and XIV) to the Speaker denying the genuineness of the photostat copy referred to in the House by Shri Homi F. Daji,

M.P., and the allegations contained therein and requesting for an enquiry about it. As stated above, the Speaker referred the two representations to the Committee.

43. In his oral evidence before the Committee, and also in his subsequent written statement submitted to the Committee, Shri Homi F. Daji, M.P., had said that he believed the photostat copy to be a true copy of the original letter. He had also stated *inter alia* that:—

- (i) Shri V. K. Verma, Chartered Accountant, was the son of Shri S. L. Verma, Chief Accountant, Punjab National Bank Ltd. and he was in fact appointed auditor of W. L. Kohli & Co.
- (ii) The Punjab National Bank Ltd. had purchased Rajasthan securities to the tune of nearly Rs. 4 crores. Almost all this, with the exception of a fraction of the amount, had been purchased through M/s W. L. Kohli & Co.
- (iii) The rates at which these bonds were sold to the Punjab National Bank Ltd., were higher than the purchase price, the difference being 'profit' shared privately.
- (iv) An observer of the Reserve Bank of India appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Punjab National Bank Ltd., had submitted reports to the Reserve Bank into the working of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. and the National Bank of Lahore Ltd. which would show the doubtful nature of transactions in the purchase of Rajasthan Bonds.

44. The Committee have also perused in this connection the factual information furnished by the Ministries of Commerce and Industry (Deptt. of Company Law Administration) and of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs) on the matter.

45. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Deptt. of Company Law Administration) have, in their note furnished to the Committee, stated that in November, 1962, the Ministry of Finance had brought to their notice certain complaints received by them through the Reserve Bank of India against M/s V. K. Verma & Co., Chartered Accountants. The allegations were that:

- (a) M/s V. K. Verma & Co. had been guilty of soliciting professional work within the meaning of section 22 of the Chartered Accountants Act read with clause 6 of Part I of the First Schedule thereto;
- (b) the firm was engaging in a profession or occupation other than the profession of chartered accountancy within the meaning of clause 11 of Part I of the First Schedule to the said Act; and
- (c) the auditors had been negligent in the performance of duties within the meaning of clauses (5) to (8) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the said Act.

The allegations at (a) and (b) were based on a letter purported to have been written by one Shri V. Kumar, to the firm of Walaytilal Kohli & Co. The Economic Affairs Department had felt that it would be difficult to establish that the letter was genuine or that it was duly authorised. That Department, therefore, confined itself to the allegation at (c) which was based on the observation made by the Income Tax Officer, in his assessment order on M/s B. Dharm Singh & Co. Private Limited., that the auditor was guilty of certifying an incorrect balance-sheet filed with the Income-tax authorities which was later revised by the company. The Economic Affairs Department, after seeking the advice of the Company Law Administration Department as to the form in which the complaint could be made regarding the above allegation, had referred the matter to the Institute of Chartered Accountants in December, 1962. It was understood from that Institute that on the basis of similar information received by them earlier, the case had been remitted to the Disciplinary Committee of the Institute for enquiry.

The fact that some allegations had been made by a Member of Parliament in the House against an auditor and the further fact that Shri V. K. Verma, Chartered Accountant, had made an appeal to the Speaker for a full enquiry into the matter as Shri Verma felt that the auditor referred to by Shri Daji was himself, had been brought to the notice of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

The Ministry have added that, under sub-section (1) of section 2i of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the case arising out of the information passed on to the Institute by the Department would, in the first instance, be considered by the Council of the Institute. The case would be referred to the Disciplinary Committee by the Council only if it was *prima facie* of opinion that the member of the Institute had been guilty of any professional or other misconduct.

46. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, who were asked by the Committee to intimate the result of their enquiry, have replied that they have not so far taken any action on the complaint received by them and that they do not propose to take any action till it is known to them what decision has been arrived at by the Committee on Petitions on the two representations before them.

47. The Ministry of Finance (Economic Affairs Department) in their factual comments on the matter have stated that the decision taken in December, 1962, referred to in para 45 above, regarding the propriety or otherwise of making a formal complaint to the Institute of Chartered Accountants, on the basis of the photostat copy of the letter (Appendix XII), was arrived at in consultation with the Company Law Administration Department, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, after the attention of that Department had been specifically invited to all the facts relating to Messrs V. K. Verma & Company, as they were then known to the Economic Affairs Department.

The Economic Affairs Department was informed by the Reserve Bank, after an examination by that Bank of the various allegations made by Shri Ram Pratap Chopra, an ex-employee of the Punjab National Bank, that no loss was caused to the Punjab National Bank, as a result of the transactions referred to in the photostat copy. That

Department was also informed by the Reserve Bank, soon after the transactions referred to in the photostat copy were brought to its notice, that the purchases of the Rajasthan Zamindari abolition bonds by the Punjab National Bank had been discontinued and that Shri S. L. Verma was not responsible any longer for the purchase and sale of other investments on behalf of the Punjab National Bank.

The Ministry have added that an observer was deputed to the Punjab National Bank by the Reserve Bank of India in 1957 and had been attending the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Bank regularly since then. The observer had not made any special report to the Reserve Bank on the investments of the Punjab National Bank, but the Bank was regularly inspected by the Reserve Bank under section 35 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, and in accordance with the normal practice during such inspections, the book value and the market value of the investments and the profits and losses on account of the purchase and sale of the investments were also ascertained. The Reserve Bank's conclusion that no loss had been caused to the Punjab National Bank was based on this independent examination. The Ministry have pointed out, in this connection, that Zamindari abolition bonds are generally purchased by the credit institutions at prices which are considerably less than the actual face value and are held till maturity so that there is actually no loss.

As banks are credit institutions, the Reserve Bank's inspection reports under section 35 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, are treated as secret. The Ministry, therefore, regret that it will not be possible to disclose the report, but in the present case, the question of making the report available does not seem to them to arise, as the Reserve Bank, apart from satisfying itself that no actual loss or depreciation had been caused to the Punjab National Bank, did not seem to have gone into the history of these purchases at any great length.

48. The Committee have also perused in this connection the factual information furnished by the General Manager, the National Bank of Lahore, Ltd., Shri Walaytilal Kohli of Kohli Finance (Pvt.) Ltd., and the Deputy General Manager, the Punjab National Bank Ltd., relating to the purchase, sale, commission paid, profits etc. made by the three parties from the Rajasthan Zamindari Abolition Bonds, purchase and/or sale of which were transacted through M/s W. L. Kohli & Co. during the period 1958 to 1961.

49. The General Manager, National Bank of Lahore Ltd., has furnished the following figures relating to the transactions they had with M/s Kohli Finance (Pvt.) Ltd.:—

Year	Face-value of Bonds	Book-value
1958	Nil	Nil
1959	Nil	Nil
1960 Un-collected	8,35,000.00 nP.	8,14,200.00 nP.
1961 Un-collected	3,45,000.00 nP.	3,36,325.00 nP.
1961 6-collected	5,67,000.00 nP.	3,30,887.20 nP.



No commission was paid to M/s W L. Kohli & Company at the time of purchasing of these bonds and these were purchased by the Bank at the above Book-value.

No sale of such bonds had been made through M/s W. L. Kohli & Company during these years. All these bonds purchased by the Bank in its Investment Portfolio as detailed above were still held by the Bank and as such, the question of making any profit out of those did not arise.

50. Shri Walaytilal Kohli, Managing Director, M/s Kohli Finance (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi, has furnished the following particulars regarding the purchase, sale, profits etc. made by his Company from the purchase and sale of Rajasthan Zamindari Abolition Bonds transacted during the period 1958 to 1961:—

Period	Details
From 1-4-57 to 31-3-58	No business of Rajasthan Zamindari Abolition Bonds.
From 1-4-58 to 31-3-59	No business of Rajasthan Zamindari Abolition Bonds.
From 1-4-59 to 31-3-60	During this year, Rajasthan Zamindari Abolition Bonds for the face value of Rs. 2,60,000/- were purchased and sold and thus making a profit of Rs. 10,000/- only.
From 1-4-60 to 31-3-61	No business of Rajasthan Zamindari Abolition Bonds.

M/s V. K. Verma & Co., Chartered Accountants, were appointed as auditors of the Company for the financial year ended 1957-58 and they continued to be their auditors.

The details of the sums of money paid to M/s V. K. Verma & Co. during the period mentioned are as under. The money was paid as Audit Fee for auditing the accounts of the Company.

For the Financial year.	1957/58	Rs. 1,000/-
	1958/59	Rs. 1,200/-
	1959 60	Rs. 1,500/-
	1960/61	Rs. 1,250/-

51. The Deputy General Manager of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. has stated that Shri R. L. Tuli's request for an enquiry into the genuineness of the document meant nothing more than calling upon the possessor of the document to produce it for this purpose. Once it was established that the document was forged, the allegations contained therein would fall to the ground.

He has added that if it is desired to enquire into allegations independently of this document, the persons making the allegations should, in his opinion, be required to submit a statement of the allegations and the supporting facts on the basis of which a *prima facie*

case could be established. Copies of such material should then be supplied to the persons against whom allegations are made so that they are enabled to defend themselves. If at any stage any of the parties calls for the production of any documents in possession of the Bank, he (the Dy. General Manager) will doubtless get them produced through competent officials of the Bank.

The Deputy General Manager of the Punjab National Bank Ltd., has also stated that the purpose of Shri R. L. Tuli's representation (Appendix XIV) to the Speaker was to inform him that the photostat copy of the letter (Appendix XII) referred to by Shri Homi F. Daji, M.P., was not and could not be genuine. In that letter, the General Manager, Shri R. L. Tuli, had mentioned that one Shri Ram Pratap Chopra, a senior officer of the Bank, whose services were terminated in August, 1960, brought all sorts of pressure on the Directors to secure his reinstatement. Shri Chopra also called on Shri Tuli some time before the Annual General Meeting of the Bank held on the 24th May, 1962, and made wild allegations concerning the purchase and sale of Government Securities with a view to intimidate him into recommending the re-instatement of Shri Chopra to the Board of Directors. He also showed a photostat copy of the letter referred to by Shri Daji, and on its authenticity being challenged, Shri Chopra evaded the issue and did not produce the original letter. Even after several assurances to him, Shri Chopra did not produce the original letter or other evidence, but repeated these wild allegations at the previous Annual General Meeting. Share-holders of the Bank refused to believe his fantastic story and hooted him down.

The Deputy General Manager of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. has also forwarded to the Committee a copy of an order said to have been made by the Punjab High Court on the 13th September, 1963, in the case "State v. R. P. Chopra" (Cr. Misc. 954 of 1962) directing prosecution of Shri R. P. Chopra under sections 465, (forgery) and 471 (using as genuine a forged document) of Indian Penal Code in another matter.

52. The Committee have carefully considered all the facts and material submitted to them in this connection and are of the opinion that, in the absence of the original document, it is difficult for them to say whether the photostat copy of the alleged letter is genuine or otherwise. In view of this, the Committee have decided not to ~~proceed~~ (See Appendix XV). *pursue the matter further.*

## XI

### REPRESENTATIONS INADMISSIBLE AS PETITIONS

53. At their above mentioned sittings held during the period covered by this Report, the Committee have also considered 168 representations and letters addressed by various individuals, bodies or associations to the House, the Speaker or the Chairman of the Committee, which were inadmissible as petitions.

54. The Committee observe with satisfaction that, through their intervention during the period under report, 80 petitioners had been

provided expeditious relief or complete or due redressal of their grievances, or that the Ministries concerned had explained satisfactorily the grounds for not being able to remove the petitioners' grievances (See Appendix XV).

NEW DELHI;  
The 30th April, 1964.

M. THIRUMALA RAO,  
*Chairman,*  
*Committee on Petitions.*

## APPENDIX I

### PETITION No. 5

[Presented by Shri C. L. Narasimha Reddy, M.P. on the 20th August, 1963]

(See Para 12 of the Report)

To

Lok Sabha, New Delhi.

The humble petition of Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh,

#### SHEWETH:

Cow dung, which is useful as manure, is used as fuel throughout the Country and national loss was brought to the notice of the public in "OUR INDIA" by Shri Minoos Masani, several years back, which was translated and published in several languages.

2. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute have brought out the "Cow dung Gas Plant" otherwise known as "Gobar Gas Plant" to make use of the methane gas: (a) to cook food without firewood and (b) to have a petromax light without kerosene. Whatever research that was carried out was not brought to the doors of the ryot, who has got more cattle than the members in his family, so as to enable him to make use of the plant and save fuel cost and at the same time make use of dung as Manure. Day by day, the forest wealth is going down by indiscriminate cutting of trees for firewood and the cost of firewood also has risen up in the market.

Under the caption "COW DUNG GAS PLANTS", the following news which appeared in the Hindu dated 8-6-1963 is self explanatory:—

"The Government of West Bengal have decided to set up a number of cow dung gas plants throughout the State as a part of the scheme for development of rural compost.

Under the scheme each Government farm will be provided with a big unit of the cow dung gas plant and 7,000 small units will be distributed at subsidised rates. The subsidy proposed to be given by the Government for each unit will be within a ceiling of Rs. 400 each. The ten Government farms which have been immediately selected for installation of a big unit each are Chinsurah, Burdwan, Susunia, Naihati, Kangra, Fulia, Kalvani, Krishnanagar, Bhajanghat and Malda.

The Block Development Officers have been authorised to incur the requisite expenditure in this connection".

3. All credit should go to the West Bengal Government for their bold step in finding out the usefulness and popularising the gas plants.

4. In order to popularise "Gobar Gas Plants" certain amounts may be allotted to each State, releasing the amounts quarterly so that they may show quarterly progress, instead of allowing them to utilise all the amounts at the end of the financial year in the month of March.

and accordingly your petitioner prays that:

(a) certain amount may be allotted to each block, to popularise Gobar Gas Plants; and

(b) the State which instals the largest number of plants with their resources, in proportion to the population may be awarded a rolling cup yearly once,

and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of petitioner	Full Address	Signature with date
C. KESA VIAH NAIDU	President, Bheemavaram Panchayat, Narasingapuram Post, Chandragiri Taluk, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	C. Kesaviah Naidu, 12-6-63

Countersigned  
by

}

C. L. Narasimha Reddy M.P  
Div. No. 444 15-6-1963.  
C. Dass, M. P.  
Div. No. 91

## APPENDIX II

(See Appendix III and Para 17 of Report)

No. F. 23 (2)/62-Trg. I/AI

Express

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Food & Agriculture  
(Department of Agriculture)

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi

Dated the 14th February, 1964.

From

Extension Commissioner.

To

The Development Commissioners,

All State Governments & Union Territories.

SUBJECT:—Scheme for Popularisation of Cow Dung Gas Plants  
around workshop wings—Implementation for.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Scheme for Popularisation of Cow Dung Gas Plants around selected workshops wings has been under the consideration of this Ministry for some time past. It has now been decided with the concurrence of the Planning Commission to implement the scheme as a centrally-sponsored scheme. The scheme is designed to provide adequate supplies of gas not only for domestic purposes like lighting in rural areas and cooking, but also for manurial purposes. The genesis of the scheme lies in the fact that about 50% of the cow-dung cakes is at present utilized exclusively as fuel, resulting in an enormous waste of its manurial content. A copy of the model scheme is enclosed.

The scheme will be confined to selected 50 workshop wings attached to gram sevak training centres/package programme workshops/Agricultural Engineering workshops. It is proposed to install about 5,000 family-sized gas plants of 100 c. ft. capacity each on the fields of the well-to-do farmers having at least 5 to 6 heads of cattle around these workshops in the course of five years. The approximate cost of a gas plant including accessories would be about Rs. 600 which would be given to the eligible farmers subject to the terms and conditions

enumerated in the scheme as an interest free loan recoverable in equal instalments over a period of five years. The loans will be advanced to the farmers for the purpose by the State Government and the latter will be entitled to equivalent loans from the Central Government. The loans will carry normal rate of interest but with a view to compensate the State Government, the Government of India will be prepared to pay subsidy equivalent to the interest actually paid by the State Government from time to time. One mechanic will be appointed at each of the workshops to look after 100 gas plants to be installed around the workshop. The total expenditure on the Pay and Allowances of the mechanic amounting to Rs. 14300 per annum per mechanic will be given as Grant to the State Government, besides the amount of Rs. 500 for Kit bag per mechanic. The Central assistance will be payable in accordance with the revised procedure in force.

It is requested that early steps may kindly be taken to formulate specific proposals in consultation with the Finance Department and your phased programme sent to this Ministry for formal sanction. In any case the requirement for 1964-65 may please be indicated immediately so that the scheme could be put into operation without further delay.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

for *Extension Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX III

(See Appendix II and Para 17 of Report)

### *Scheme for popularisation of Cow Dung Gas Plants around workshop Wings*

#### *Introduction:*

It has been estimated that out of 800 million tons of fresh animal dung available, at least 50% viz. 400 million tons is burnt away in the form of dung cakes for want of alternative fuel and therefore it is not available for manurial purposes to meet the requirements of our starved soils. By utilizing dung for the gas plants, it will be possible to provide enough gas to be used for cooking and other such purposes and the residue after anaerobic fermentation of the dung, will be used as manure. This will also help in improving the village sanitation, by reducing fly breeding etc.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

It has been decided to popularise the cow dung gas plants with the following objectives:—

1. To produce the gas for cooking purposes at home.
2. To produce the gas for lighting purposes in the villages.
3. To use residual sludge which is an excellent manure for agricultural purposes in the fields.

#### **PROPOSED INTENSIVE PROGRAMME:**

Keeping all the above given points into consideration a draft scheme on popularisation of cow dung gas plant around selected 50 workshop wings of Extension Training Centres/Package Programme Workshops/Agricultural Engineering Workshops has been prepared (See List at Annexure I below). It is proposed to install at about 20 to 25 family sized gas plants of 100 c. ft. capacity each around each workshop in a year.

#### **STAFF & TRAINING:**

Approximate cost of each gas plant of 100 c. ft. capacity would be Rs. 600. One mechanic will be appointed at each of the workshop wings to look after the installation and working of about 100 gas plants proposed to be set up around each workshop wing in five years.



time. He will be responsible for the work of installation, maintenance and repairs of all the plants. Mechanics will be selected from among the best Trainees who have received training at the Workshop wings. After appointment they will be given further training for one month at I.A.R.I., New Delhi, the Ajitmal Gas Plant Training Centre in Etawah District, U.P. & P.R. A.I., Lucknow (U.P.).

The field officer concerned with the execution of the scheme will be the Agricultural Engineer incharge of workshop who will work in consultation with the Block Development Officer in selection of farmers under the overall supervision of the Director Agricultural Implements, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

#### *FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:*

The scheme is of 5 years duration and is to be implemented through 50 selected workshop wings attached to Gram sevak Training Centres/Package Programme Workshops and other Agricultural Engineering workshops. The total numbers of the gas plants will be 5,000 i.e. 100 plants per workshop. Installation of 100 such plants will be undertaken around each workshop in course of 5 years.

The details of the grants and loan have been given in Annexure II. The stores may be procured by the State Governments concerned in accordance with their normal rules.

#### *FACILITIES TO THE FARMERS:*

These plants would be installed on the fields of the farmers who are well to do and having at least 5 to 6 heads of cattle. The cost of each plant is about Rs. 600 including its general accessories etc. This amount should be given to the farmers as an interest free loan recoverable in five years. Other items such as engines, fans etc. will have to be bought by the farmer at his own cost if he so desires them to be operated with the gas plants. The technical assistance regarding installation, repair and maintenance of the Gas Plant would be provided free of charge to the farmers.

An agreement should also be got signed by the farmer to:—

- (a) agree to install the plant;
- (b) agree to work it regularly as per instructions of the mechanic or the officers of the department;
- (c) agree to return the loan within a period of five years; and
- (d) In case a farmer feels that the gas plant is not useful for him, he should say so within a period of six months and the Government will in that case take back the gas plant drum and other moveable equipment and recover the amount of loan already advanced in one instalment forthwith.

## Annexure I to Appendix III

*A Tentative List of the Centres where the Scheme of Cow Dung Gas Plant is to be implemented*

### ■ II. WORKSHOP WINGS ATTACHED TO GRAMSEVAK TRAINING CENTRES

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Muzaffarpur (Bihar)</p> <p>2. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Junagadh (Gujarat)</p> <p>3. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Kottarakara (Kerala)</p> <p>4. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Antri (M.P.)</p> <p>5. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Obaidullaganj (M.P.)</p> <p>6. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Nowgong (M.P.)</p> <p>7. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Powerkheda (M.P.)</p> <p>8. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Manjri (Maharashtra)</p> <p>9. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Sindewahi (Chanda) (Maharashtra)</p> <p>10. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>T. Kallupatti (Madras)</p> <p>11. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>S. V. Nagaram (Madras)</p> <p>12. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Patrukkottai (Madras)</p> <p>13. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Bavanisagar (Madras)</p> <p>14. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Fulis I (West Bengal)</p> <p>15. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Kadige (Mysore)</p> | <p>16. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Bolangir (Orissa)</p> <p>17. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Nabha (Punjab)</p> <p>18. Workshop Wing,<br/>Extension Education Institute,<br/>Nilokheri (Punjab)</p> <p>19. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Batala (Punjab)</p> <p>20. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Bakshi-ka-Talab (U.P.)</p> <p>21. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Ghazipur (U.P.)</p> <p>22. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Asafpur (U.P.)</p> <p>23. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Pratapgarh (U.P.)</p> <p>24. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Dohri Ghat (U.P.)</p> <p>25. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Bakewar (U.P.)</p> <p>26. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Rampur Maniheran (U.P.)</p> <p>27. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Burdwan (W. Bengal)</p> <p>28. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Baraur (U.P.)</p> <p>29. Workshop Wing,<br/>Gramsevak Training Centre,<br/>Bulandshahar (U.P.)</p> |
|---|--|

## II. PACKAGE PROGRAMME WORKSHOPS

1. West Godavari District, Eluru 2. Raipur (Madhya Pradesh).  
(Andhra Pradesh).
3. Tanjore (Madres). 4. Pali (Rajasthan).
5. Surat (Gujrat). 6. Alleppey (Kerala).
7. Palghat (Kerala). 8. Bhandara (Maharashtra).
9. Mandya (Mysore). 10. Sambalpur (Orissa).

## III. RESEARCH, TESTING &amp; TRAINING CENTRES

1. Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
2. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
3. Junagadh, Gujrat State.
4. Agriculture College, Campus, Kerala State VELLYANI.
5. Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh).
6. Lawely Toad, Coimbatore-3 (Madras).
7. Agriculture College Compound, Maharashtra State, Poona-5.
8. Hebbel, Bangalore.
9. Bhubneswar, Orissa.
10. Jaipur, Rajasthan.
11. Government Agriculture College, Kanpur, (U.P.).

## Annexure II to Appendix III

*Financial Implications of the Scheme of Gobar Gas Plants*

## A. RECURRING:

	GRANT					Total Rs.
	I Yr. Rs.	II Yr. Rs.	III Yr. Rs.	IV Yr. Rs.	V Yr. Rs.	
(a) Mechanic in the grade of Rs. 120-5-250 p.m.	1,440	1,500	1,560	1,620	1,680	7,800
(b) T.A. & D.A. for mechanic @ Rs. 100 p.m.	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	6,000
(c) Provision for Refresher Training at I.A.R.I. and R.R.A.I. for Mechanic in the first year	500					500
TOTAL						<u>14,300</u>

## B. NON-RECURRING:

Tool-Kits for Mechanic	500	= 500
	Recurring + Non-Recurring	
Total cost of one workshop :	14,300 + 500	= 14,800

## LOAN

Interest-free loans to individual farmers @Rs. 600 per plant.

## APPENDIX IV

### PETITION No. 7

[Presented by Shri C. Dass, M.P., on the 26th August, 1963]  
(See Para 19 of Report)

To

Lok Sabha,  
New Delhi.

The humble petition of Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu, Chittoor District,  
Andhra Pradesh,

SHEWETH

The Post Office is not a Commercial Department, but it is a Public Utility Department, where the motive should not be profit earning. It should serve the public with less cost.

2. A brother employed at a far off place on a poor salary used to write a Not-paid letter to his sister in Great Britain once a month and she used to refuse the letter with the understanding that her brother was all right. When a Member of Parliament in U.K. came to know of it, he raised a debate in that Parliament and brought down the cost of the post card (the cheapest means for conveyances of news) within the easy reach of the poor.

3. Once, the cost of a post card was 6 pies (3 Nps), an Inland letter Rs. 0.16 (10 Nps) and a cover Rs. 0.20 (12 Nps) or so. Then there were heavy sales of post cards and reply cards and the postman used to bring out a lot of them—because they were within the easy reach of the poor—for delivery. If statistics are collected, they will show that there was more revenue from half-an-anna post cards than from Nine-pies post cards introduced later.

4. Once the Minister for Transport and Communications had pleaded that the card which was selling at 9 pies (5 Nps) actually cost Rs. 0.16 (10 nPs) including the cost of stationery, printing, accounting and etc. as it could be sold at the same rate in all the corners of India, e.g. in Kanya Kumari or in the Himachal Pradesh. Further it is said that the cost of printing 1 Np postage stamp is more than 1 Np or say 2 Nps, corrected to the nearest Np. When such is the case, they may as well discontinue its printing leaving it for private enterprise, as detailed below.

5. The face value of an embossed Registration Letter is Rs. 0.70, but it is sold at Rs. 0.80 in the post offices, which includes the cost of stationery and manufacture. There was an occasion for your petitioner to witness at one of the post offices that a member of the public, an income-tax assessee, paid 80 Nps towards the cost of an embossed Registration Letter to whom a letter embossed with postage

worth 70 Nps was actually issued. The purchaser pertinently questioned the postal official, the authority for collection of 10 Nps unaccounted, whether the amount so demanded was correct or not and as to how the 10 Nps could be shown by him in his accounts. The official at the counter was not able to reply convincingly. Your petitioner, though satisfied that the cost of stationery of 10 Nps realised by the official was correct, feels that the Government should print a note on the envelope itself indicating the cost of stationery separately. So also, an embossed post card may be fixed at 3 Nps and sold at 5 Nps making a note on it showing the cost of stationery separately. If such a procedure is adopted, the public will purchase cards, which strictly conform to the size and thickness of that manufactured by the Department, in different colours and get them printed neatly—easily decipherable by the post office to return to the sender, when the addressee is not found—or affix their rubber stamps with names etc. or punch them with their names and affix 3 Nps postage stamps, whenever necessary and post them.

6. Instead of manufacturing 6 Nps post card at a cost of 10 Nps (the present rate) and incurring a loss of 4 Nps. per card, towards its stationery and manufacturing charges, it is better to print 3 Nps postage stamps—less weight to carry—at 2 Nps cost and thus gain one naya paisa on each such stamp for use on privately manufactured cards.

7. Certain firms and even Government offices may purchase card board of half-thickness and double breadthwise of the post card equivalent to reply card size. (Employment Exchanges are making use of such cards)—; get them printed with the names of the firms or offices and type the matter side and address side—with the imaginary lines of “first fold here” in between—at one and the same time (easy to take carbon copies also, when the thickness of the card board is thin), paste the first half with the second half to come to the required thickness of departmental specifications and affix postage and post it. An enterprising firm or a Studio may print lakhs of empty cards with the advertisement of its goods or its picture on the left half of the address side—(just as the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting print the Taj Mahal and the like in colours on the matter side on postcard-size glazed papers and sell them)—and issue free to the public for them to make use of it as a card affixing 3 Nps. stamp. A businessman may get his photo printed on the card and a candidate for election may get his photo-printed on the card and appeal to the electorate by post to vote for him, especially in Graduates', Teachers' and Local Authorities' Constituencies of the Legislative-Council, thus popularising his identity or recognition with the electorate. There are several advantages of this kind and the Government also can reduce printing of 75 per cent of the stock of post cards.

8. By splitting the postage and the stationery charges into two different items, there will be larger demands for stamps only and not for the embossed Governmental stationery which are unattractive. By conceding this, the Government can save not only the charges incurred for transshipping the stationeries from one place to another but also reduce the space required in preserving the stationeries at

different offices. Simultaneously the public can have the attractive stationeries of their choice and meet the expenses from the reduction referred to herein. The public who are using privately-manufactured cards can have the advantage of the cost of stationeries procured at their cost adjusted and simultaneously the Government can be relieved of the transshipment charges of the heavy embossed stationeries from one place to another all over India.

and accordingly your petitioner prays that:

- (a) the cost of the post card may be reduced to 3 nP and sold at 5 nP. including the cost of stationery and manufacture;
- (b) a note indicating the cost of stationery be printed separately on the top of the postal stationeries concerned; and
- (c) post cards may be printed attractively with designs changed annually,

and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of Petitioner	Address	Signature with date
C. KESAVIAH NAIDU	President, Bheemavaram Panchayat, Narasingapuram Post Chandragiri Taluk, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh!	Sd - C. Kesaviah Naidu, 2-7-1963.

Countersigned by { Sd/- C. Dass, M.P. Div. No. 91  
11-7-1963.  
Sd/- C. L. Narasimha Reddy, M.P.  
Div. No. 444

## अनुबंध

[देखिये रिपोर्ट की पैरा संख्या २४]

याचिका संख्या ८

[श्री अ० क० गोपालन संसद सदस्य द्वारा १३ सितम्बर, १९६३ को पेश की गई]

सेवा में  
लोक सभा,  
नई दिल्ली ।

श्री हरि ग्राम और दूसरे लोग निवेदन करते हैं कि

चूँकि सरकार कीमतों में बढ़ती को, खासकर रोज़मर्रा के इस्तेमाल की चीजों की कीमतों में बढ़ती को, रोकने में असफल हुई है और कीमतों में लगातार बेरोक बढ़ती जारी है, जिससे खुद हमें और समाज के सभी हिस्सों के लोगों—मजदूरों, किसानों, नौकरीपेशा इन्सानों, मध्य-वर्ग के सभी स्तरों के लोगों, दस्तकारों, छोटे व्यापारियों और छोटे कारख़ारी लोगों को—भारी कठिनाइयों और मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ।

चूँकि मिट्टी के तेल, तम्बाकू, चाय, चाँनी, बनसगति घी, कपड़ों, खाद्यान्नों और रोज़मर्रा की ज़रूरत की दूसरी चीज़ों पर भारी टैक्स और लेवी लग जाने से हम पर तज़ा आम जनता पर, असहनीय आर्थिक बोझ आ पड़ा है ;

चूँकि ऊँची कीमतों, टैक्सों, लेवी और सरचाजों की वजह से दूसरे तमाम लोगों की तरह हमारे लिए भी ज़िन्दगी की अल्पतम ज़रूरतों को पूरा करना और ज़िन्दगी बसर कर सकना मुश्किल हो गया है ;

चूँकि अनिवार्य बचत योजना के मातहत नयी कटौतियों ने हमारे, खास कर कम आमदनी वाले लोगों के, आर्थिक बोझ को और भी ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया है ;

चूँकि ऊपर बतायी परिस्थितियों के कारण जनता सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय तथा उन अधिकारों और निम्नतम जीवन स्तर से वंचित हो गयी है जिनका हमारे संविधान और उसके निर्देशक सिद्धांतों में पूरी गम्भीरता के साथ घोषणा की गई है ;

चूँकि हम से क़ा जा रहा है कि टैक्सों, लेवी, सरचाजों वगैरह के बोझ राष्ट्रीय विकास और सुरक्षा के लिए धन नुहैरा करने और “क्रान्तिकारी सामाजिक परिवर्तन” लाने के लिए ज़रूरी है ;

इसलिए हम आप से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी सार्वजनिक रूप से ऐसे कदम उठाये जायें कि :—

१. कीमतों में खासकर रोजमर्रा के इस्तेमाल की चीजों की कीमतों में, भारी कमी कर दी जाये ;
२. उन सभी प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों, लेवियों और सरचाजों में कमी की जाये, जिनका बोझ साधारण नागरिकों के सिर पर आ पड़ा है ;
३. अनिवार्य बचत योजना को रद्द किया जाये क्योंकि हम मेहनतकशों की नज़र में यह उनकी मामूली कमायी से खबरन कटौती है ;
४. हमारे अर्थतंत्र की बुनियादी और निर्णायक महत्व की शाखाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय, मिसाल के लिए बैंकों, तेल और वैदेशिक व्यापार को राष्ट्रीयकरण से सहमति की जाय, ताकि राष्ट्रीय विकास और सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक स्रोतों को बढ़ाया जा सके और उन्हें योजनाबद्ध रूप से निर्देशित किया जा सके साथ ही भारी टैक्सों के बोझ से जनता को मुक्त कर दिया जाये और चन्द ईजारेदारों व जमींदारों के हाथों में राष्ट्रीय सम्पदा के अनुचित और अन्यायपूर्ण केन्द्रीयकरण को रोक दिया जाये ;
५. जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में घूस और भ्रष्टाचार का नामोनिशान मिटाने के लिए उचित व कारगर कदम उठाये जाएं और रीकरशाही उत्पीड़न पर रोक लगाने के उद्देश्य से जनवादी नियंत्रण लागू किया जाय तथा आपत्कालीन अधिकारों को समाप्त किया जाये ।

और हम हैं आपके सदा ही कर्तव्यशील प्रार्थी—

पहले हस्ताक्षरकर्ता का नाम	पता	हस्ताक्षर या अंगूठा निशानी
हरि ओम	शाहबाद रामपुर	हरि ओम

प्रतिहस्ताक्षर : अ० क० गोपालन  
विभाजन संख्या ४४०



## APPENDIX VI

### PETITION No. 12

[Presented by Shri N. G. Ranga, MP, on the 6th April, 1964]

(See Para 28 of Report)

To

Lok Sabha,

New Delhi.

The humble petition of Shri C. L. Narasimha Reddy on behalf of the representatives of Kisans of India

#### SHEWETH

At the All India Kisan Sammelan held on 30th March, 1964, at Ramlila Grounds, Delhi, a Resolution was passed by the representatives of the Kisans of India, in which they *inter alia* stated that the land belongs to the tiller. The peasant loves his land and will not allow anyone to take it from him. The right to his land is guaranteed to the peasant as a Fundamental Right by our country's Constitution.

2. The Congress Party and Government have been seeking to eat into the fundamental rights of the people by repeatedly amending the Constitution. The Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution now before Parliament is the latest move in this direction. By seeking to treat a peasant's farm as if it was a feudal Zamindari estate, the amendment seeks to deprive the peasant of his right of appeal to a Court of Law against the acquisition of land by Government for any so-called public purpose without just compensation. This amendment violates the categorical assurance given in 1951 by Dr. Ambedkar, the then Law Minister of the Government of India that the expropriatory provisions of the Constitution (First Amendment) Bill would never be applied to the ryot or actual tiller of the land.

3. The Sammelan representing the peasants of India, registered its emphatic protest against this amendment to the Constitution and felt that it would be injurious to the interests and well-being of the peasants in India. The Sammelan felt that this amendment far from solving the problems of agriculture and producing more food which the country needs, would create shortages and throw the country into chaos.

4. The peasants of India led by the Swatantra Party have for the past year expressed their determination to oppose this Amendment. Over two lakhs of peasants have signed petitions to Parliament calling for the withdrawal of this Bill. The Report of the Joint Committee presented to Parliament on the eve of the Delhi Convention

showed that those who wished to deprive the peasants of their land, have since modified their original proposals after perceiving the growing opposition. The major concession recommended by the Joint Committee is that the expropriatory provisions of the Amendment should not apply to those actual cultivators whose lands do not exceed the ceilings laid down by State Laws for the time being or to be enacted from time to time. The Sammelan considered the changes in the Bill recommended by the Joint Committee as a sign that the influence of the peasants had made itself felt over the past few months. This partial victory showed what could be achieved by free peasants in a democracy such as ours.

5. It may, however, be pointed out that the concessions made by the Joint Committee are not real. The definition of those personally cultivating land and the ceilings can be changed by State Governments and Assemblies from time to time according to the desire expressed by the majority belonging to this or any other ruling Party. Where the ceiling is today, let us say, 30 standard acres, it can be reduced to 20, 15, 10, 5 or even 3½ acres as in Kerala by a simple Act of the State Assembly. The Sammelan, therefore, desired the peasants of India not to be misled by statements that only big farmers had cause to worry about this amendment and that the small peasant was protected. The Sammelan considered the Bill to be founded on a pernicious principle violating the Fundamental Rights of all peasants to their land. It called upon the peasants to remain united in the face of the attempt to divide them.

6. If the Government of India persists in its effort to deprive the peasants of their rights by passing the Bill through Parliament on the basis of its majority attained in the General Elections of 1962, where the Congress Party failed to secure even half the number of votes polled, this Sammelan appealed to the President of the Republic to refuse his assent to the Bill in line with the assurance given by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Parliament that the President would be obliged to refuse assent to a Bill which touched on the Fundamental Rights of the ryot to his land.

7. Those assembled at the Sammelan further took a solemn pledge that they would be prepared to sacrifice their utmost for the sake of retaining their land, which they loved dearly, which was the source of their economic independence and self-employment and which they were entitled to leave to their children,

and accordingly your petitioner prays that the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 1963, as reported by the Joint Committee, be dropped,

and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of Petitioner	Full Address	Signature with date
C. L. Narasimha Reddy	115, Darya Ganj, Delhi.	Sd/-C. L. Narasimha Reddy 4.4.1964

Countersigned }  
By }

N. G. Ranga, M.P.

## APPENDIX VII

(See Para 32 of Report)

### INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

No. 20-17/59-BRL

Dated New Delhi, the 30th April, 1963.  
10th Vaisakha, 1885 (Saka)

**SUBJECT.**—*Renewal of Broadcast Receiver Licences in rural areas—  
Authority to Branch Post Offices to accept Broadcast  
Receiver Licence renewal fee.*

The proposal of giving facility for renewal of Broadcast Receiver Licences in rural areas was for some time under consideration of this office. It has now been decided to authorise the Branch Post Offices in rural areas to accept with effect from 1-6-1963, the licence fee and surcharge, if any, for renewal of Broadcast Receiver Licences in villages. Action is being taken to print Postal Notice and Director General Post Office Circular on the subject. The procedure to be followed in renewal of Broadcast Receiver Licences through the Branch Post Offices is given in the Circular for guidance. Advance copies of the Postal Notice and Circular are sent herewith for your information and necessary action.

Sd/- H. N. AGGARWAL,  
Director (Wireless).

To

; All Heads of Circles.

No. 20-17/59-BRL

Dated New Delhi, the 30th April, 1963.

Copy forwarded for information to:—

1. The Lok Sabha Secretariat with reference to their U.O. No. 27-C/63, dated the 15th March, 1963.

\* \* \* \* \*

## APPENDIX VIII

(See Para 32 of Report)

### INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

D.G.'s Post Office Circular No. 11 dated 11-6-1963

**SUBJECT.**—*Renewal of Broadcast Receiver Licences in rural areas—  
Authority to Branch Post Offices to accept the Licence fee.*

The proposal has been under consideration for some time in this Directorate to provide facility for renewal of Broadcast Receiver Licences in villages through Branch Post Offices. It has now been decided to authorise the Branch Post Offices to accept with effect from 1-6-1963 the licence fee and surcharge, if any,\* from the licensee and issue a receipt in form MS-87-A in token of having collected the amount and the expired licence. The number of the expired licence for which renewal fee is accepted may be noted in the receipt. The approximate date on which the licensee should call at the post office for collecting the licence will also be mentioned in the receipt handed over to him. The expired licence and amount collected will be forwarded by the Branch Post Office to the Account Office duly entered in daily account of the Branch Post Office. The Account Office will examine the documents and if they are in order will issue licence and forward it to the Branch Office duly entered in the B.D. slips. The documents received in the Account Office for renewal of the licence i.e. the expired licence etc. will be disposed of in the same manner as those received direct in the Account Office.

The Branch Postmaster on receipt of the renewed licence will hand it over to the Licensee when he calls at the post office. The receipt MS. 87-A previously issued to the licensee will be taken back after getting the signatures of the licensee stating that he has received B.R.L. No. & dated ..... issued by the ..... Post Office.

The Branch Postmaster should paste the receipt so received against office copy as a record that the licence has been duly delivered to the licensee.

At the time of inspecting the Branch Post Office the Inspecting Officer will ensure that every copy of the form MS-87-A is received back from the licensee.

A Postal Notice No. 8 dated 11-6-1963 issued on the subject accompanies. (Annexure III).

Sd/- H. N. AGGARWAL,

*Director (Wireless).*

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\*For renewal of broadcast receiver licences in rural areas. On request, the Branch Postmaster will collect the expired licences and the due licence fee with surcharge.

## APPENDIX IX

(See Para 32 of Report)

### INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

*Postal Notice No. 8 dt. 11-6-63.*

At present the Broadcast Receiver Licences are issued and renewed only by the Head and Sub Post Offices. These Post Offices being not within an easy reach of the people in rural areas, the holders of radio licences in villages experience difficulty in getting their licences renewed. In order to remove this difficulty and to render better facilities to the members of public in the rural areas, the Government have decided to authorise the Branch Post Offices in rural areas to accept the licence fee for renewal of these licences. It is, therefore notified for the information of all concerned that with effect from 1-6-1963, the Branch Post Offices in rural areas will commence accepting licence fee and surcharge, if any, for renewal of Broadcast Receiver Licences. Whenever such a licence is to be renewed the licensee should deposit the due licence fee and surcharge, if any, in a Branch Post Office for which a receipt in form MS.87A will be given to him. The approximate date on which the licensee should call at the post office for collecting his renewed licence will also be mentioned. On the due date the licensee should collect the renewed licence from the Branch Post Office on surrendering the receipt previously issued to him. The licensee will also sign on the back of the receipt surrendered stating that he has received the B.R.L. No..... dated ..... issued by the ..... Post Office.

Sd/- H. N. AGGARWAL,  
*Director (Wireless).*

## APPENDIX X

(See Para 37 of Report)

### PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

#### POSTAGE STAMP FOR RED CROSS CENTENARY

*New Delhi, Vaisakha 6, 1885*  
*April 28, 1963.*

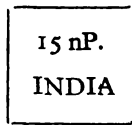
A special postage stamp will be issued on May 8, 1963 to commemorate the centenary of the Red Cross, which is being celebrated in 90 countries throughout the world. The Government of India has decided to celebrate the centenary on May 8, which is the birthday of Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross. Fifty-three other Governments are also issuing special postage stamps on the occasion.

In India, the Posts & Telegraphs Department is issuing the Red Cross commemoration stamp in the denomination of 15 nP. Specially designed First Day Covers will also be available for sale at all Philatelic Bureaux and certain selected Post Offices. Special first day cancellations will be used at Philatelic Bureau only.

An attractive folder is also being brought out by the P. & T. Department along with the stamp and first day cover. This will be available for a small price at Philatelic Bureau and selected post offices.

## APPENDIX XI

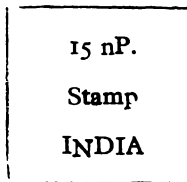
(See Para 37 of Report)



INDIA

### RED CROSS CENTENARY COMMEMORATION STAMP

May 8, 1963



#### TECHNICAL DATA

Date of issue . . . . .	Wednesday, the 8th May, 1963
Denomination . . . . .	15 nP.
Size . . . . .	2.90 x 3.91 cms.
Set . . . . .	35 stamps per issue sheet
Colour . . . . .	Grey and Red
Perforation . . . . .	13
Watermark . . . . .	All over multiple "Lion Capital of Asoka"
Printing process . . . . .	Photogravure
Designed and printed at . . . . .	India Security Press, Nasik Road
Quantities printed . . . . .	4 million

#### Terms of sale

Overseas orders for the supply of the new stamps and First Day Covers should be addressed with full particulars to the Indian Philatelic Bureau G.P.O. Bombay and should be accompanied by a Bank draft or crossed cheque encashable in India.

#### RED CROSS CENTENARY (1863-1963)

The idea of the Red Cross was conceived by Henri Dunant in 1859 when he saw forty thousand dying and wounded soldiers lying uncared for on the battlefield of Solferino (Italy). The organisation itself came into existence in 1863 as a result of his efforts to establish

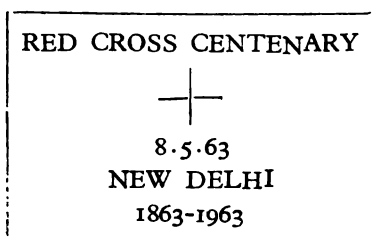
an international body for taking care of the sick and wounded in all wars. Tended with care and devotion, it has now become the great international institution whose primary function is the relief of human suffering on an impartial basis. Besides its traditional services in times of war and conflicts, the Red Cross all over the world has an extensive peace-time programme for the promotion of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering.

The Centenary of the foundation of the Red Cross is being celebrated by national Red Cross Societies in 90 countries this year.

The day for the main celebrations in India is the 8th May which is the birthday of the founder of the Red Cross and is observed every year as World Red Cross Day. To mark the occasion the Posts & Telegraphs Department has decided to bring out a special postage stamp in commemoration of the Red Cross Centenary. Fifty-two other countries are also bringing out special postage stamps on the occasion.

A specially designed First Day Cover will be made available for sale at all philatelic bureaux and certain selected post offices throughout the country.

Special First Day Cancellations will be used at philatelic bureaux only.





## APPENDIX XII

(See paras 40, 41, 47 and 51 of Report)

Copy of the photostat copy of a letter from an auditor to a company referred to in Lok Sabha by Shri Homi Daji, M.P.  
(L.S. Debates dated 8-4-1963, c. 8497)

'Dear Mr.....

As desired by you I confirm the arrangement discussed in the presence of Shri Shital Prasad Jain and Shri S. L. Verma. We will assist you in the purchase of Rajasthan Bonds through the Rajasthan branches of Punjab National Bank. According to your requirements you will be allowed sufficient limit in the National Bank of Lahore, Ltd., Delhi, against these or other bonds which will later on be purchased by the Punjab National Bank from time to time. The profits will be divided by us, half and half. I will be taken as Auditor in your company.'

## APPENDIX XIII

(See paras 39 and 42 of Report)

Copy of letter dated 13th April, 1963, from Shri V. K. Verma & Co., Chartered Accountants, 25, Faiz Bazar, Delhi-7, to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Hon'ble Speaker,

I have read with great concern the proceedings of the Lok Sabha on 8th April, 1963, as reproduced in the Daily "Patriot" dated 9th April, 1963, as also the proceedings of the 9th April, 1963 as reproduced in Daily "Patriot" dated 10th April, 1963, cutting of both dates attached (*not reproduced*).

I have reason to believe, particularly having regard to certain back ground that the auditor referred to is myself.

May I point out, Sir, that I have written no such letter and the so-called letter purported to be signed by me of which a photostat copy has been referred to is a forgery.

One Mr. Ram Pratap Chopra who was employed in the Punjab National Bank Ltd., bears a grievance against my respected father Shri S. L. Verma, Chief Accountant, Punjab National Bank Ltd. probably because Mr. Ram Pratap Chopra believes that his services were terminated on 22nd August, 1960 by the Punjab National Bank Ltd. through the intervention of my father. Soon after the termination of his services he first tried to get himself reinstated in the Punjab National Bank Ltd. Having failed to get himself reinstated he started a black-mailing campaign against the bank and its officers. Some believe he was instrumental in engineering a campaign for the withdrawal of deposits from the bank on the ground that the bank was being exploited by its Directors. This rush took place on 28th and 29th August, 1960 just a week after the termination of his services. Thereafter, according to my information, he submitted a memorandum to the Reserve Bank of India making grave charges against the directors and I believe against my respected father, who as I have said was the Chief Accountant of the Bank. He used the photostat copy of the alleged letter in support of his argument with Reserve Bank of India. He repeated the same charges at the last Annual General Meeting of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. He failed most miserably in the attempts both with Reserve Bank of India and at the General Body Meeting of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. He has now taken recourse of vilification through the members of the Parliament.

I submit, Sir, with great respect that manufacturing of documents to achieve his objective appears to be nothing uncommon with Mr. Ram Pratap Chopra. As a matter of fact, another charge of forgery is pending against him before the courts in the Punjab. I enclose

herewith a cutting of certain proceedings before the Punjab High Court. Published in the "Patriot" dated 8th April, 1963 (*not reproduced*).

Since I am a professional man such scandalous charges are bound to cause irreparable damage to me and my profession particularly when they are made by the Hon'ble members of the Parliament and therefore widely published. May I, therefore, seek your protection and most humbly request you in the circumstances to enquire into the matter. I am prepared to appear before you and affirm on oath what I have said.

May I add that there is an internal evidence in the alleged photostat copy of the letter in which it is said "I will be taken as the auditor in your company" which is absolutely untrue. Needless for me to say that other contents of the letter are mere fabrication.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- V. K. Verma.

## APPENDIX XIV

(See paras 39, 42 and 51 of Report)

Copy of letter from Shri R. L. Tuli, General Manager, The Punjab National Bank Ltd., dated 15th April, 1963, Head Office, New Delhi-1 to the Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Reference No. 905/GM,

Dear Honourable Speaker,

I have seen the proceedings of the Lok Sabha of 8th and 9th April as reported in the Daily 'Patriot' of 9th and 10th instant and am sorry to note that the name of the Punjab National Bank Ltd., has been dragged in the text of the letter referred to by Shri Homi Daji, as reproduced in the issue of 9th instant and in the reply given by the Commerce and Industries Minister as reproduced by the said paper in its issue of the 10th instant. Normally I would not have thought it fit to take notice of this incident, but as banks are credit institutions and ambiguous references made to any of them in an August House like the Parliament of India can be misinterpreted by the public resulting in considerable harm to it, I crave your Honour's indulgence in allowing me to apprise you of certain facts, which will help in clarifying the Bank's position.

The Punjab National Bank Ltd. was established in 1894, and it has been steadily gaining in strength and popularity by rendering useful service to the development of the economy of the country. Among all the banks in the private sector, the P.N.B. has the largest number of offices and second largest deposits. Its depositors and clients exceed a million. I, therefore, hope that you will agree with me, Sir, that I have to be very jealous of preserving its credit and honour.

The services of one Shri Ram Pratap Chopra, a senior officer of the Bank, were terminated in August, 1960. He brought all sorts of pressure on the Directors to secure his re-instatement. It appears that on his failure in achieving this objective he became actively hostile to the Institution and to some of the directors, who, in his estimation, had a major voice in the management of the Bank. Within a week of his exit, there was a rush on the Bank. Some people considered that he had a definite hand in spreading all types of false rumours and instigating the depositors to withdraw their deposits. Due to the perfect soundness of the Bank, its high liquidity and the great prestige that it always enjoyed with its customers, the rush subsided within a couple of days, and the Bank not only came out unscathed from this test, but considerably enhanced its reputation. Shri Chopra, however, continued his nefarious activities against the Institution, probably to scare the management to such a point that they agreed to take him back in service. I have reasons to believe that he tried to poison the opinion of the Reserve Bank

and of very high officials of the Government of India, and even some Ministers, against the Bank. Fortunately they knew the affairs of the Bank too well to be led away by this false propaganda.

Some time before the last Annual General Meeting of the Bank held on 24th May, 1962, Shri Chopra called on me and made wild allegations concerning the purchase and sale of the Government Securities with a view to intimidate me into recommending to the Board that he be re-instated in the Bank. I asked him to produce such evidence as he might have to support his allegations. He showed me the photostat copy of a letter alleged to have been written by Shri V. K. Varma, a Chartered Accountant and son of Shri S. L. Varma, our Chief Accountant. The text of that letter has now been reproduced in the 'Patriot' of 9th instant. I challenged the authenticity of the document and requested Shri Chopra to show me the original letter. He evaded the issue. I mentioned this incident to my Chairman, Shri R. N. Goenka, and suggested that we may ask Shri Chopra to prove the allegations. The Chairman agreed with this suggestion and directed me to pursue it actively. Thereupon I assured Mr. Chopra several times that I was prepared to undertake a regular enquiry if he could show me the original letter and produce whatever other evidence he had to prove the truth of the contents of the letter. Instead of following an honourable course of letting me investigate into the case, he repeated these wild allegations in our last Annual General Meeting. The shareholders refused to believe his fantastic story and hooted him down.

It appears that he is continuing the vendetta and has enlisted the cooperation of some Members of the Parliament. The honourable Member who referred to the aforesaid letter also mentioned that he had a photostat copy, which he could produce before the House. May I request, Sir, that the genuineness of the original document be got examined by a competent person, and if it proves to be a fake or a forgery, your honour may take such action as you may deem proper.

Most respectfully,

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd./- R. L. TULI,

*General Manager.*

## APPENDIX XV

(See para 54 of the Report)

*List of Representations on which the Committee's intervention had procured speedy, partial or complete relief or elicited replies from the Ministries concerned meeting adequately the petitioners' points.*

Sl. No.	Name of Petitioner	Brief Subject	Ministry concerned and facts perused by the Committee
1	2	3	4
1	Shrimati Subhibai Naraindas, Ahmedabad.	Adjustment of house-building loan for Blk. No. 17/4, Thakar Bapa Nagar, Ahmedabad.	[Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation)]. An adjustment of Rs. 1,644 already made towards the house-building loan received by applicant from Harijan Sindhi Co-operative Society, Ltd., was, through an over-sight shown as towards arrears of rent in recovery statement, R.S.C., Bombay, had since written to Assistant P. & A. O., Bombay, to make necessary correction in his record and intimation had also been sent to petitioner and to the Administrator, Sardargarh Tower, Ahmedabad.
2	Shrimati Gurmukhdas, (2 representations)	Padmavati Payment of compensation against verified claims.	[Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation)] The Committee noted that : (i) facts furnished by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and appended to the 15th Report (Appendix

III, item 15) of Committee on Petitions, Second Lok Sabha, viz., that the claim had been verified for Rs. 20,581/- on 10-3-61 by Shri Rupchand, Additional Settlement Commissioner, were of correct in respect of the amount and date of verification of claim,

(ii) applicant's claim in fact stood verified for Rs. 2858/- *vide* order dated 16th March, 1961, by Shri Rupchand, Addl. S.C.

(iii) the Ministry, who were apprised of the serious view taken by the Committee of the supply of such incorrect information mentioned at (i) above, had expressed regrets for the mistake in communicating, the amount and date of verification of the claim, and had stated that it was a typographical error and that there was no intention of furnishing incorrect information to the Committee;

(iv) the Ministry had also, as desired by the Committee, issued instructions to all concerned to be careful in communicating information for the Committee's perusal; and

(v) in compliance with the Committee's desire, the Ministry had since issued orders condoning the delay in filing her CAF by Shrimati Padmavati.

- 3 Shri Mewaldas Sataulmal, Agra. Finalisation of compensation claim. [W., H. & R.] : Draft for Rs. 945/- sent to R. S. C., Lucknow, for disbursement to petitioner and petitioner residing at Agra, advised to collect payment at Agra.
- 4 Shri Pokhardas Hasasanand, Ulhasnagar. Possessor of land attached and sold to him. [W., H. & R.] : An area of 312 square yards as shown in sarad issued to him, had actually been given to applicant.
- 5 Shri Manghomal Satramdas, Ulhasnagar. Settlement of compensation case. [W., H. & R.] : Payment could not be made as claimant had expired on 14-11-1962. Smt. Sarlokibai, declared as sole legal heir of deceased, had been asked by R. S. C. Bombay, to complete necessary formalities after which payment would be made to her.
- 6 Smt. Takhatbai, Ulhasnagar. Payment of compensation due in cash. [W., H. & R.] : Petitioner was paid cash compensation by R. S. C., Bombay, on 7-2-1963.
- 7 Smt. Bhagwanibai Kulkarni, Ahmedabad. Adjustment of claim against rehabilitation grant and payment of balance due in cash. [W., H. & R.] : Petitioner was issued a statement of account by registered post on 12-3-1962 by R. S. C., Bombay. It was within the discretion of the Settlement Commissioner that in the case of claimants under Rule 54 of D. Ps. (Compn. & Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, for both agricultural land and rural building, he could satisfy the claim either by issue of Statement of account or by cash payment. Under Rule 54(3), the operation of Rule 65 and benefit of Rule 57 *ibid* were admissible only in cases where land claim was satisfied by cash payment and the claim for rural building was entertained in cases where statement of account was issued. The discretion used in this case for issue of Statements of accounts for both claims was with a view to benefit her, as otherwise she would have been deprived of rural building claim.
- 8 Smt. Puri Bai Pahlraj, Raj, Ahmedabad. Issue of sale deed for tenement No. C. 198, Kuber- nagar, Ahmedabad. [W., H. & R.] : She received the conveyance deed on 1st January, 1963.



- 9 Shri Lokumal Sobhraj Mal, Ahmedabad. Payment of Rs. 2,715/- due as compensation and erroneously adjusted towards cost of terement No. 733/2 at Ambawadi, Sardarragar, Ahmedabad.
- 10 Shri Surderdas Udholmal, Ulhasnagar. Verification of claim for agricultural land.
- 11 Shri Tejupal Takhandas, Ahmedabad. Settlement of compensation claim.
- 12 Hinarard Bhograj, Ahmedabad. Adjustment of cost of property (No. 332A) at Sardar nagar from compensation claim of Shrimati Ratalhai Bhojmal.
- 13 Shri Gobirdram Roshomal, Amravati. Inclusion of claim No. S/DD.6/1018 in C.A.F. No. M/B/A/620/XXI(L).
- 14 Shri Kishinchand Ainthimal, Ahmedabad. Issue of sale certificate after adjustment of cost of property at Kubernagar, Ahmedabad.
- W.H.&R.]: Agarr st his verified claim of Rs. 20,600/- he was entitled to receive a total compensation of Rs. 6,796 which was paid as urder — Rs.
- Rent arrears towards G.B.P. Ulhasr gar 389-25  
Adjusted towards price of E. P. No. 408/1 Jerpur 3,600-00  
Adjusted towards E. P. No. 307, Jerpur 450-00  
Issued Statement of account as payable balance 2,357-00  
Hence 10 deduction on account of terement No-733/2, Ambawadi, Sardrargar, hadbeen made.
- [W., H. & R.]: Claim rejected earlier had been reviewed after hearing him. It had now been verified for 11 std. acres and 4 units.
- [W., H. & R.]: Petitioner was issued a Statement of account for Rs. 2789-62 (again st verified claim for 8 std. acres and 4 1/4 units agricultural land) on 20-6-63 by post.
- [W., H. & R.]: Adjustment of Rs. 1027/- made by R.S.C., Japur, from compensation claim of Shrimati Ratalhai. Terement allotted to petitioner on original basis, on payment wherof, further action to issue terment deed would be taken.
- [W., H. & R.]: Against his verified agricultural land claim for 10 std. acres 12 urits, duly processed, a statement of account for Rs. 3,611/- was urder issue to him by R. S. C., Bombay.
- [W., H. & R.]: Sale certificate of property was issued to petitioner on 12-6-1963.

- 15 Shri Sunderdas Ladharam, Ahmedabad. Appointment as legal heir to compensation claim of his deceased father Shri Ladharam Motomal.
- 16 Shri Moolchand Banjhuram, Agra. Adjustment of compensation due to Smt. Balwant Kaur viz., Rs. 2387.20 towards balance cost of petitioner's allotted (non-claimant) property.
- 17 Shri Assandas Issardas, Agra. Refund of Rs. 938/- adjusted against cost of property at Chirimartola, Agra.
- 18 Shri Wadhupal Jessomal, Kopri Colony, Thana. Adjustment of balance cost of rooms Nos. 118-19 at Kopri Colony, Thana, and issued of conveyance deed.
- 19 Smt. Shanti Devi Bhugromal, Agra. Adoption of proceedings to substitute her as legal heir to her late husband and settlement of his claim.
- 20 Shri Deepchand G. Bhatia, Kalyan Camp. I. Settlement of claim for five Money Orders sent from Pakistan on 1-9-1948 allegedly lying with custodian of Evacuee Property, Pakistan.
- [W., H. & R.] : Petitioner had been appointed, after due proceedings, as legal heir of his deceased father to 4/9th share along with his mother and sisters. Further adjustment action of value of G. B. P. was being taken by R. S. C., Bombay.
- [W., H. & R.] : Adjustment already carried out by R. S. C., Lucknow and Recovery Schedule forwarded to Managing Officer, Agra.
- [W., H. & R.] : A. S. C., incharge, Lucknow, had reported that after Bill for requisite refund was passed by P&AO, New Delhi, disbursement would be made to petitioner.
- [W., H. & R.] : Conveyance deed was issued to claimant by registered post on 24th April, 1963.
- [W., H. & R.] : R. S. C., Lucknow, had taken necessary action and sale deed of property was issued to legal heirs of deceased.
- [W., H. & R.] : The Indo-Pakistan Movable Property Agreement of June, 1950 covered certain specified items of movable property, but not money orders. It was not possible at this late stage to extend its scope to money orders.
- With effect from 15-5-1948, M. O. service to and from Pakistan was entirely on inland basis and was suspended from 21-9-1949. P. & T. D.r. felt that unless the M. Os. sent by Shri D. G. Bhatia were addressed to Firms (to whom the Pakistan Government did not allow remittances even while the M. O. service was in operation), the M. Os., should have been sent to India in the normal course. Further enquiries could be made through P. & T. Dir. if full particulars of parties to whom the T. M. Os. were addressed were made available to the Rehabilitation

21 Shri Lalchand M. Saugani, Ramganj Mandi.

Issue of permits to Starch Factories for purchase of Indian Maize.

Department of M. of W. H & R. (The Committee directed that petitioner might be informed citing Ministry's latest U. O. correspondence and directed to correspond direct).

[Food and Agriculture]: Purchase of indigenous maize' other than hybrid maize, was prohibited under the Indian Maize (Prohibition of use in Manufacture of Starch) Order, 1959. Maize, being the staple food of millions of Adivasi population in comparatively isolated areas, even limited purchases upset the local equilibrium between supply and demand, creating hardship for the backward people. There was little prospect of raising substantial quantities indigenously to meet the Starch Industry's requirements, until we made substantial increase in maize production when our programme of hybrid maize got into real tempo. Due to some delay in release of foreign exchange for its import, starch factories in India were permitted to buy 10,000 tonnes of Indian Maize during each of the months from February to April, 1963, inclusive. In October and November, 1963, 10,000 tonnes of maize per month will be allowed to be purchased. If the market is not disturbed by these purchases, the Department of Food proposed to allow the industry to purchase larger quantities of maize from internal markets during succeeding years.

22 Shri Ram Swarup, South Delhi.

Alleged discriminatory attitude of D. M. C. in assessing house tax on houses built prior to and after 1962-63.

[Home Affairs] : Under Sec. 113 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the Corporation shall levy property taxes at the rates laid down in Section 114 and on the premises described in Section 115. Under Section 124 of that Act and bye laws thereunder, the Corporation prepared an assessment list of lands and buildings in Delhi (and South Delhi) and the Commissioner gave public notice of the list so prepared. Any one having any objections thereto

could represent as laid down in that Section. Amendments to the lists were governed by Sec. 126 *ibid*. The Central Government was not concerned nor empowered to interfere in the matter which was entirely for the DMC to decide. Any assesse feeling aggrieved that his just request had not been acceded to, could appeal against the assessment to District Judge, Delhi under Sect. on 169 of that Act.

23 Shri C. Kesaviah  
Naidu, Chittoor Dt.,  
Andhra (counnersigned  
by Shri N.G. Ranga,  
M.P.)

Alleged electoral offences committed by voters in the Chittoor Parliamentary Bye-election, August, 1962, by inserting currency notes, photos of Shri Venkateswara etc. He suggests that :

(i) such voters might be prosecuted ; and

[Law] (i) Some currency notes and picture of Lord Venkateswara were found in some ballot boxes during counting ; these were neither pinned nor fastened to any particular ballot paper, and the voters responsible therefor could not hence be identified. No case of drunkenness or of any incident or of putting torn pieces of ballot papers in the ballot box was reported at the bye-election. Under Sec. 136 (1) (e) of the Reprn. of People Act, 1951, a person committed an electoral offence only if he put into a ballot box anything other than the ballot paper. Putting currency notes or pictures of God in a ballot box cannot by any stretch of imagination be said to be done with intent to defraud. This was not an electoral offence.

(ii) the Election Commission or the Chief Electoral Officer be authorised to open marked copy of electoral roll at the place of counting of votes or at the headquarters of the Returning Officers in the presence of candidates and their election agents.

(iii) A provision already existed in rule 93 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 as amended, authorising the opening of marked copy of the electoral roll by Election Commission or Chief Electoral Officer.

24 Sarvasbhai  
Dayal, Sanjhiram and  
Ramial, Agra.

Deduction of decretal amount from compensation of S'abri Mohansingh, Kishansingh and others.

[W. H. & R.] : R. S. C., New Delhi had intimated that each of the three decree-holders was due Rs. 1074.94 nP. by way of Statements of Account, which were ready and would be issued after affixing photographs of the decree-holders duly attested, called for from them by the R.S.C.

25 Shrimati Vimla Kumari, Issue of conveyance deed for evacuee property No. XII/3122, Arya Pura, Delhi.

[W. H. & R.] Conveyance deed was issued to petitioner on 1st February, 1963.

- 26 Shri K'haishkhdas Sham- Issue of sale certificate for tenement Nos. 578/A & [W., H. and R]. Sale certificate was issued to him on  
das, Ahmedabad. 578/B, Sardarnagar, Ahmedabad. 1-6-1963 after realising their full cost from him.
- 27 Shri C. C. Basantani, (i) Running of T.S. 5 shuttle train between Kalyan [Railways]: (i) The feasibility of timing No. A/29 Bombay  
Uhasnagar. and Tirvala P.S. to maintain connections with Nos. -Ambarnath Local 10 minutes earlier into  
A/27 or A/29 Bombay-Ambarnath Local. A/27 or A/29 Bombay-Ambarnath Local or to give TS 5 an earlier departure from Kalyan  
by 15 minutes so as to provide a suitable connection with No. A/27 Local has been examined. These  
changes were not practicable, due to certain operational difficulties. However, with effect from 1-10-1963  
TS 5 Down had been scheduled to leave Kalyan at 22.40 hours after maintaining connection with  
A 31 Down Bombay-Ambarnath Local arriving Kalyan at 22.35 hours.
- (ii) Provision of platform shed at Shahad and Uhasnagar. (ii) A waiting shed is already existing on the up platform at Uhasnagar. The works for extending the existing waiting shed and providing another shed on the down platform have been sanctioned and are in progress. The work for providing cover over platform at Shahad has been sanctioned.
- (iii) The booking office at Shahad is under water. (iii) The Railway Administration is already aware of the position. A proposal for providing a new station building with a new booking office and a cover over platform for the up and down platforms have already been sanctioned. It is also proposed to provide proper approach road from the level crossing upto the up platform. The execution of the work is expected to be taken in hand after the monsoons.
- (iv) Season tickets (iv) Prior to 1960 Sunday was a closed day for issue of season tickets but they were issued on rest of the days including Mondays. On receipt of representations from the public that it was convenient for season

ticket holders to renew air ticket on Sunday as Sunday is a rest day for majority of the people, it was decided to keep open arrangements for selling season tickets on Sundays, withdrawing this facility on Mondays. Further the season tickets can be renewed seven days in advance and hence the closure of booking windows one day in a week should not cause any particular difficulty.

However in view of increase in traffic and demand from the public, a proposal to keep the season ticket booking windows open on all the days of week is under consideration by the Railway Administration."

- 28 Shri Bhugromal Tarachand, Ahmedabad. (i) Payment to him of instalments due to Kumari Pushpa, minor, on U.P. Zamindari Abolitions Bonds for Rs. 12,550/- issued in her name to Collector of Ahmedabad. (ii) Issue of statement of account of Rs. 7,236/- due on his agricultural land claim.
- 29 Shri Ramnmal Hiromal, Ahmedabad. Issue of sale certificate for tenement Nos. 633/3 and 633/4, Sardarnagar, Ahmedabad. [W., H. and R.] Collector will make payment to the minor on her attaining majority as per Rule 77 of Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955. (ii) Rs. 1,152/50 n.P. was adjusted against Block No. 11/4, New G. Ward, Kuberanagar and only Rs. 6,083/- remains as balance. Since no statement of account is to be issued after 1-7-1963, the case is being processed for U.P. Zamindari Abolition Bonds for Rs. 6,083.
- 30 Shrinati Mariambai Oshman, Dt. Amreli, Saurashtra. Refund of 20% of bid amount credited by her for auction purchase of property (subsequently rejected by R.S.C.) [W., H. and R.] A Demand Draft No. 0-84809 dated 4-7-1963 on the State Bank of India, Ahmedabad, for Rs. 442/- was sent to her under Registered A.D. cover on 10-8-1963.
- 31 Shri Manumal Chellaram, Ahmedabad. Issue of conveyance deed for, and adjustment of claims of associate towards, Qr. No. 11/4 New G. Ward, Kuberanagar, Ahmedabad. [W., H. and R.] Conveyance deed was issued to him through Administrator, Sardarnagar Township, Ahmedabad, on 2-8-1963.

- 32 Shri K. D. Pahlajani, Ahmedabad. Adjustment of compensation claim verified for Rs. 32,341/- against cost of plot Nos. 13, 14 and 55, Kubernagar, Ahmedabad, sold to his deceased father; and issue of sale deed.
- 33 Shri Harchand G. Devnani, Kubernagar, Ahmedabad. Adjustment of Rs. 1,317 from claim of associate.
- 34 Shri Matlomal Gerimal, Ulhasnagar. Finalisation of claim for urban and agricultural land.
- 35 Shri U. P. Agarwal, Honorary Secretary, Bihar Chamber of Commerce, Patna. Resolution passed by the Bihar Chamber of Commerce suggesting election of representatives of organised institutions of trade, commerce & industry, to the Council of States and the Upper Houses in State Legislatures.
- [*W. H. and R.*] Against total sale price of the plots Rs. 6,605, Rs. 4,829 were already adjusted and case was re-processed for adjusting balance of Rs. 1,821/- Bill has been passed by Pay and Accounts Officer Bombay, and sale deed was issued to petitioner on 2-8-1963.
- [*W. H. and R.*] Required adjustment has since been carried out and bill was passed by Pay and Accounts Officer, Bombay, in April, 1963. Intimation re: adjustments was sent to claimant by registered post on 23-5-1963.
- [*W. H. and R.*] He was issued a statement of account for Rs. 14,496/-. He has now associated his entire compensation towards purchase of an evacuee property and amount has since been adjusted. No balance is left at his credit.
- [*Law*] Under Article 80(4), the Council of State consists of the representatives of each State elected by the elected Members of the Legislative Assembly of the State. In addition, there are representatives of Union Territories and 12 Members nominated by the President having regard to the special knowledge in such matters as literature, science, art and social service.

The Upper Chamber in the Federal Constitutions is a symbol of federalism representing the constituent States or the people of the States. In the United States of America, the Senate is composed of two Senators from each State elected by the people thereof. Under the Indian Constitution, the Council of States or Rajya Sabha is composed of representatives of the States and Union Territories. There is

no functional or sectional representation. The proposal of the Bihar Chamber of commerce to provide for representation of trade, commerce and industry is against the basic concept of the Upper House as envisaged in the Constitution.

As regards the Upper House in States, Article 171(2) of the Constitution provides that its composition may be determined by law made by Parliament. But the practice followed by the Central Government in this regard is correctly set out in the following comments noted by the Committee on Petitions (Second Lok Sabha) at their sitting held on 26th July, 1957 and that practice equally applies to the proposal made by the Bihar Chamber of Commerce. Though, under Article 171(3) (a) of the Constitution, Parliament had the legislative powers in this behalf, in practice the Central Government did not move in the matter unless proposals came from the State Government who were the best authority to judge whether any particular class of local authorities should be specified for the purpose of elections to State Legislative Councils.

[W.H. & R.] Tenement No. 277-B had already been allotted to Shri Gianchand Chhatu, mal and conveyance deed issued to him.

Petitioner had been asked by R.S.C., Bombay, to choose any one of 47 tenements lying vacant in the colony after which Rs. 936.75 already paid by her would be adjusted towards its cost.

[W.H. & R.] Required adjustment had been carried out and sale certificate issued to him on 10-9-1963.

[Railways (Retiary Board)] (i) As trains on East Coast Section were sometime fully occupied from train starting stations, stop booking messages were then sent to intermediate stations to prevent over-crowding and to avoid hardship to passengers.

36 Shrimati Kalkibai Nandlal Sharma, Ahmedabad. Allotment of tenement No. 277-B, Sardarnagar, Ahmedabad, or any other tenement of her choice in that colony.

37 Shri Ishwarbhai Jawaharbhai, Uttar Sanda P.O. Taluka Nadiad, Dist. Kaira (Gujarat) Adjustment of claims of 2 associates towards balance cost of property No. 597/A, B Sardarnagar, Ahmedabad purchased by him in auction towards which Rs. 3,899 had been adjusted from his own C.A.F.

38 Shri Gobind Chandra Das and 21 others (Addresses not given). Travel (reservation) facilities for *bona fide* 3rd class passengers in Puri/Madras Express.



- (#) Surprise raids on occupied reserved compartments were made but no irregularities were detected. A full time Ticket Collector had been deputed at Cuttack to ensure that no irregularities were practised in respect of *bona fide* passengers.
- (iii) To relieve overcrowding of through trains by short journey passengers, Nos. 359 up and 360 down Howrah-Kharagpur passenger trains had been extended to Puri.
- 39 Shri Khanchand Nihalchand, Waterman, Mehsana, Gujarat. Adjustment of Rs. 51 paid in cash and of associate's CAF towards cost of property purchased by him, viz., E.P. No. 1016-17 [New Nos. 6(1071/1) and 6(1071/2)] at Paladiwas Sidhpur, Dt. Mehsana.
- 40 Shri Kanyalal Manghmal, Settlement of CAF by issue of statement of account or by cash in lieu of U.P. Zamindari Abolition Bonds. [W.H. & R.] Part price of property was adjusted from petitioner's CAF. No compensation was available from associate, Shri Kundomal Balchand's CAF, as he had already been paid excess compensation and recovery action was being taken by R.S.C. Bombay.
- 41 Shri Gulabrai Jamandas Bhatia, Kalyan Camp-1. Finalisation of CAF, held up for want of duplicate file of his case. [W.H. & R.] From compensation due *viz.*, Rs. 4,631 towards petitioner's 1/3rd share of rural and agricultural claims, Rs. 631/- towards rent arrears and Rs. 3068 towards cost of G.B.P. Bk. 13, Qr. 135, Gobind Nagar Colony, Kanpur, had been adjusted. Statement of account sent to him for Rs. 932/- by regd. post on 29-2-1960 was returned undelivered. As issue of statements of accounts had been stopped from 1-7-63, the case would be reprocessed for issue of U.P. Zamindari Abolition Bonds. The Ministry had endorsed a copy of their letter No.2(3)/SB/CSC/63 dated 4-10-1963 to Shri Bhatia apprising him that his duplicate CAF had been despatched to R.S.C., Bombay, on 8-8-1963.

- 42 Shri Kartar Singh, Motia Issued of sale certificate for plot No. B-IV-S-5/22, [W.H. & R.] Sale Certificate was issued to him on 9th Khan, New Delhi. Tanda Urmur, District Hoshiarpur, cost of which had been paid in cash. October, 1963.
- 43 Shri Ramesh Kumar alias Settlement of CAF Ravinder Mohan Kumar, Ahmedabad.
- 44 Shri Harbans Lal and 29 Cancellation of permits issued to them for quarrying stone at Tajpul and issue of permits to Bharat Sewak others, Contractors, Samaj Pathar Toda Society. Delhi.
- [W.H. & R.] (i) En dored copy of letter dated 24-7-1963 to petitioner asking him to furnish claim registration number to Ministry.
- (ii) Petitioner in his letter dated 12-9-1963 to the Secretary intimated that he had since received the necessary documents from the department and expressed gratitude for prompt action taken to redress his grievance.
- [Home Affairs] (i) Petitioners were first issued permits for quarrying stone in Chandrawal, Timarpur, Delhi from 1948 to middle of 1961. Their permits were cancelled and not renewed. Oral complaints were received that they were paying miserable wages to workers and were indulging in unfair practices (such as quarrying more stone than was permitted on the basis of royalty advanced to Government). In 1962 there were strikes by large groups of labourers leading to apprehension of breach of peace at quarry site. After issue of permits to Bharat Sewak Samaj, Patil et Toda Cooperative and Labour Industrial Society, all labour-management disputes immediately ended, extensive welfare measures were taken up by the Cooperative Society, and income from quarries as royalty doubled, showing how the contractors were defrauding Government in the past.
- (ii) In October 1962, permits were issued to petitioners for a maximum of 66 days for quarrying stone from the revenue estate of Tajpul and Molarband villages which they had taken on lease for 5 years. Shortly thereafter, numerous complaints re. payment of low wages, non-fixation of minimum wages for labour, quarrying of more ballast than permitted were received. This ultimately led to an open clash between the workers and the management. The Chief Commissioner, after considering all the circumstances, and particularly the antecedents of the con-

tractors, directed that their permits should not be renewed. Only the permit of the Nirankari Stone Quarry Cooperative Labour and Construction Society Ltd. had been renewed.

(iii) The Bharat Sewak Samaj Cooperative Society had no land in the Tajpul area. They were, however, negotiating with the Nirankari Society already mentioned for transfer of a part of their lease. Permits would be issued to the B.S.S. Cooperative Society after it showed evidence of having obtained proper lease either from the Gaon Sabha or from their sister society.

[Deptt. of Posts and Telegraphs] Case was under police investigation. Sanction for payment of amount was accorded on 14-10-1963 and payment was made to remitter on 18th October, 1963, at Ghana P.O.

45 Shri Mohinder Singh, Vill Nawan Pind, Dt. Gurdaspur, Punjab. Embezzlement of money order amount of Rs. 230/- sent on 7-4-1961 from Kamla Barri, Dt. Sibsagat, Assam, to Shri Narayan Singh at Batala, Dt. Gurdaspur.

46 Shri Mangalmal Sumomal, Ahmedabad. Adjustment of balance cost of property No. 646/2, Ambawadi, Sardarnagar, Rs. 163/- from claim of associate, Shri Lillaram Natumal.

47 Shri Thanwardas Vassandmal, Ahmedabad. Adjustment of Rs. 1074/- from claim of associate, Shrimati Dharmibai Pribhdas, towards cost of Shop No. 23, Sardarnagar, allotted to him.

48 Shri Harpaldas Pahlumal, Ahmedabad. (i) Rectification of errors in agreement executed by him with Managing Officer, Bombay.  
(ii) Adjustment of 1/5th cost of tenement Rs. 562/- from final compensation and permission to him to pay Rs. 188/- in cash.

(iii) Allowing him benefit of Rule 19(2) of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.

[W.H.&R.] Adjustment of Rs. 1520/- made by R.S.C. Jaipur and petitioner asked to pay Rs. 166.88 nP. to cover full cost of tenement at the treasury office. Thereafter, conveyance deed would be issued to him.

[W.H.&R.] Adjustment made and conveyance deed was issued to applicant on 16th October, 1963.

[W.H.&R.](i) He was given a hearing and the case was explained to him and he was satisfied.

(ii) He paid Rs. 188/- towards balance of 1/5th cost.

(iii) The benefit of Rule 19(2) was given to him.

- 86 Shri Kimatmal Pritammal, Ahmedabad.  
 Handing over physical possession of property No. 627/2, Sardarnagar, Ahmedabad, allotted to him after rectifying mistake in recovery statement which showed it as No. 27/2.
- 50-51 Shrimati Satbhawanbai Chaudhmal, Ahmedabad.  
 Payment of difference of compensation due on increase of assessed value of claim from Rs. 13,460 to Rs. 18,217, by the Settlement Commissioner.
- 52 Shri Kewalram Pohusingh, Ahmedabad.  
 Adjustment of Rs. 428/- and Rs. 581/- from the compensation claims of Sarvashri Sunderdas Sadhuram and Pamandas Nawalmal, associates, towards balance cost of property No. 238-B, Jaripatka Colony, Nagpur.
- 53 Shrimati Shanti Devi Bajramal.  
 Her substitution as legal heir to her deceased husband, Shri Bhugromal and settlement of the claim.
- 54 Shri K'hanchand Jagatmal, Ahmedabad.  
 (i) Issue of conveyance deed for tenement No. A-180, Kubernagar, Ahmedabad.  
 (ii) Issue of statement of account for balance compensation due against his CAF.
- 55 Shri M. S. Kasim Mohammad Maraikayar, President, The Maraikayar Pattanam Coral Stone and Fishermen Cooperative Society, Ltd., Marine Fisheries (P.O.) Ramnad Dt., Madras.  
 Permission to collect coral stones from sea around Putti and other islands near Mandapam and Pambur, Ramnad Dt., Madras.
- [W.H.&R.] Necessary rectification had been made and possession of tenement No. 627/2 given to petitioner on 16-8-1963.
- [W.H.&R.] After processing the claim for Rs. 18,217, petitioner's bill was passed for balance compensation (Rs. 2/- in cash and Rs. 1,190/- in National Plan Savings certificates); a 1d. payment was made to her on 18th November, 1963.
- [W.H.&R.] Necessary adjustment made and conveyance deed was issued to him on 25th October, 1963.
- [W.H.&R.] She had been appointed as legal heir along with her minor children. Conveyance deed was issued to her on May 22nd, 1963, in her and her children's name.
- [W.H.&R.] (i) After final adjustment of the cost of the property, conveyance deed was issued to him on 8th August, 1963.  
 (ii) Case was being processed for refund of excess recovery and amount would be paid after bill was passed by Pay and Accounts Officers, Bombay.
- [Finance (Dept. of Revenue)] (i) The Central Excise Department, Madras, did not issue permit for the collection of coral stones from the sea, but issued a special permit only for the transport of coral stones from unauthorised places to Customs Port and vice versa. The State Port Officer, Government of Madras, Madras, was the concerned authority for the issue of permit for the collection of coral stones.  
 (ii) In his letter dated 12th March, 1963, the petitioner had applied to the Collector of Central Excise, Madras,

for the issue of a special permit to fish, collect and transport 1,000 tons of coral stones from places 100 yards north of the low water level of Kurusadi, Poomarichan, Putti, Mannali, Hare, Mulli and Vazhi islands situated in the jurisdiction of Pamban Port. The Central Excise Department requested the State Port Officer, Madras, to intimate his object on, if any, to the grant of a special permit to the Society for transport of coral stones. The latter reported that Mulli, Mannali and Vazhi islands had already been leased out by the Madras Government to Shri P.A.C. Ramaswamy Raja of Rajapalayam; Poomarichan island had been leased out to M/s Ramakrishna and Sons, Madras; and that the removal of coral stones from the reefs around Kurusadi island was prohibited by the Board of Revenue, Madras. Hare island was a private property belonging to M's PR. M.K.M. Kasim, Mohammad Maraikayar and his brother, Shri Abdul Kadar Maraikayar. Hence, the State Port Officer stated, that the special permit applied for by the Society could not be granted for all places except Putti. He had added that there was no objection to the grant of special permit to transport coral stones near Putti subject to the Society's compliance with the Port Rules and Regulations besides payment of overtime fees and travelling allowances, if any, to the staff of Pamban Port Office.

(iii) The petitioner, who was apprised of the above facts on 30th May, 1963, submitted an application dated 2nd July, 1963, to the Central Excise Collector, Madras, through the Superintendent of Central Excise, Ramnad, in which he did not make any request about the transport of coral stones from the sea adjoining the above islands. The petition was only with regard to the collection of coral stones

from the said coastal area. The Collector, in his letter dated 15th October, 1963, had apprised the petitioner of the facts mentioned at (i) above, and had suggested that, for the issue of permit for collecting coral stones, he might contact the State Port Officer, Madras.

- 56 Shri Radho Mal alias Ramandas Khaidas, Badnera, Dt. Amravati. Inclusion of land claim for 9 standard acres and 5 units in CAF and settlement thereof. [W.H.&R.] Compensation was paid by the R.S.C., Bombay to Shri Radhomal on 26th December, 1963.
- 57 Shri Bitchand Dayal Das, Ahmedabad. Adjustment of compensation from CAF towards cost of property No. 764/6, Ambawadi, Sardarnagar, Ahmedabad. [W.H.&R.] Required adjustment made and recovery statement sent to Administrator, Sardarnagar, on 8th July, 1963 conveyance deed was issued to claimant on 11th October, 1963.
- 58 Shri Dulah Mal Seomal, Agra. Adjustment of Rs. 2,368 towards cost of auction-purchased property No. 600, Katra Neel, Agra, from claim of associate, Shri Melhoomal. [W.H.&R.] Adjustment carried out and recovery proforma was sent to the R.S.C., Lucknow, on 23rd November, 1963.
- 59 Shri Guralmal, Awatrai, Mangruchawal, Dt. Amravati, Maharashtra. Settlement of compensation claim. [W.H.&R.] Necessary information had been received from the claimant and his case was being considered for condonation of delay in filing his CAF.
- 60 Shri Gopald's Nenumal, Amravati. Settlement of claim for agricultural land assessed for 39 standard acres and 7½ annas, on the basis of records received from Pakistan. [W.H.&R.] Case finalised, but claimant, who was called to appear before R.S.C., Bombay, on 30th December, 1963, to receive payment, did not appear. As he was a resident of Amravati, fresh regd. acknowledgment notice had been issued to him to receive payment on 20th January, 1964, at Nagpur from an officer of R.S.C.'s Office, Bombay.
- 61 Dr. C. B. Varma, Bombay. (i) Refund of Rs. 625/- excess adjusted towards cost of property, and (ii) Grant of possession of property purchased by Shri Amir Nath Babar associating petitioner's name; or issue of sale certificate therefor in their joint names. [W.H.&R.] Dr. Varma had associated his compensation for a sum of Rs. 11,025 and not Rs. 10,400 as mentioned by him. This was duly adjusted towards the cost of Shop No. 33, Defence Colony, New Delhi, purchased by Shri Amar Nath Babar. Petitioner was not, therefore, entitled to refund of Rs. 625/-.

Petitioner's offer dated 24-7-1962 to pay up the balance cost of property if he was allowed to take the site as principal owner, could not be acceded to under the

Rules. The sale deed for the property was still to be issued and would be issued in the joint names unless otherwise mutually agreed to by the purchaser and his associate. Both parties had been informed to appear in C.S.C.'s office for the execution of sale documents.

62 Shri Santumal Dayaram,  
P.O. Nadiad, Dt. Kaira,  
Gujarat.  
Adjustment of cost of tenements No. 53, 5, 7 and 52  
allotted to him and his 3 sons in Jawahar Nagar  
Colony, Nadiad, from their CAFs.

[*W.H.&R.*] Adjustment made and bill sent to Pay and Accounts Officer, Bombay, on 30th November, 1963. After it was passed, necessary intimation would be sent to claimant and authorities concerned.

63 The Manager, The "Asj",  
Hindi Daily, Varanasi,  
U.P.

(i) Modifications in the Central Government's policy  
re : newsprint quotas and increase thereof to me-  
dium category newspapers to enable them to print  
and meet their normal circulation demands.

[*Information and Broadcasting*] (i) Newsprint quota was allotted to all newspapers irrespective of the fact whether they belonged to medium or higher category. Certain special facilities, however, had been provided for small and medium newspapers. Generally, the entitlement of such newspapers published from dis-  
trict towns was less than 100 tons. Their entire requirements were made available from newsprint imported from free resources which was much cheaper than the indigenously produced newsprint of the Nepa Mills, the latter costing about 50% more than the former. Further, newspapers whose entitlement was more than 100 tonnes had to take 30% from Nepa newsprint ; and 70% from imported newsprint (out of which 25% was given from rupee account and 75% from free resources). No licence fee was payable by newspapers whose entitlement was less than 40 tonnes.

Under the newsprint policy for the then current licensing period announced in the Public Notice No. 29-ITC (PN)/63, dated the 30th March, 1963, newsprint was allocated on the basis of circulation during April, 1961—March, 1962 and the average number of issues

published during 1957 subject to a cut in the pages of daily newspapers publishing more than 8 pages as follows :—

Those publishing between 8 to 10 pages to 8  
Do. 10 to 12 10  
Do. above 12 12

subject to the reduction being in no case more than 10%.

No increase in the circulation was to be allowed.

In addition, it provided for :

(a) the existing newspapers with a circulation of less than 10,000 copies to be allowed to increase their circulation to 10,000 copies or 25% of their circulation during April, 1961—March, 1962, whichever was less; as against this, bigger newspapers were not allowed any increase in circulation over the 1961-62 figure ; and

(b) the existing dailies publishing four or six pages to be allowed to increase the pages up to a maximum of six and eight pages respectively.

To the above extent the newsprint quotas of medium and small papers would have been increased for the period April, 1963—March, 1964.

The above policy was, to some extent, modified by the Public Notice dated the 16th October, 1963, which restored the page cuts mentioned above for the period October, 1963—March, 1964 ; daily newspapers (including Sunday editions) having a circulation between 10,000 and 50,000 copies had also been allowed to increase their circulation by 20% during October, 1963—March, 1964 or upto 50,000 copies, whichever was less. Newspapers and periodicals whose circulation in 1961-62 was less than 2,500 copies



had been allowed to increase their circulation freely upto 2,500 copies during 1963-64. These modifications were made as a result of the representations from papers similarly placed as the 'Asj'. On account of foreign exchange shortage it would not be possible to show further concessions to medium sized newspapers in the allocation of newsprint during 1963-64. The requirements of language and medium newspapers to increase their circulation would be kept in mind while formulating the newsprint allocation policy for the next licensing period subject to the availability of newsprint and the requisite foreign exchange.

(ii) Restoration of cut in newsprint quota to the 'Asj' which had reduced the number of pages and circulation from 30,000 to 21,000 copies daily.

(i) The certified circulation of the 'Asj', Hindi daily, Banaras, for the period April, 1961—March, 1962 was 17,316 copies and its average number of pages in 1957 was 10.98. On allocation of newsprint quota under Public Notice dated the 30th March, 1963, on the above basis the paper suffered a cut of 0.98 pages, which was restored by the Public Notice dated 16th October, 1963. This paper was also (a) permitted to increase its circulation by 20% *i.e.*, by 3,463 additional copies over 17,316 copies (b) sanctioned additional newsprint of 70.43 metric tons; and (c) also allotted a further quantity of 23.33 metric tons of white printing paper. Newspapers had the choice to adjust their page and circulation to meet their individual requirements. With the additional newsprint allotted for October, 1963—March 1964 and the white printing paper. The 'Asj' could build up a circulation upto 25,000 copies in the second half of this period. This paper had already been given maximum facility to increase its circulation. It would not be possible, owing to foreign exchange

difficulty and under current newsprint allocation policy, to show any further accommodation to this paper.

64 Shrimati Durgabai Payment of compensation due to her son Shri Shyam Lal Dwarka Das.

[W.H.&R. (Deptt. of Rehabilitation)] The delay by Shri Shyam Lal in filing his C.A.F. had now been condoned and necessary instructions issued to R.S.C., Jaipur, to inform claimant of the position.

65 Shri Chelomal Danomal, Payment of balance compensation against his C.A.F. Bhusaval.

[W.H.&R.] Claimant Shri Chelomal Danomal was entitled to receive compensation of Rs. 4465/- which was more than what he had claimed in his representation as per details below:

<i>Verified for</i>	<i>Share Comp. Payable</i>
1. Urban claim	Rs. 3548.00     1/2     Rs. 1199.00
2. Rural claim	Rs. 4565.00     Full     Rs. 2387.00
3. Agrl. claim	5 Std. Acre     1/2     Rs. 879.00 3 2/5 Units.
TOTAL	Rs. 4465.00

The claimant was paid compensation of Rs. 2053.60 because he wanted adjustment for this amount only. For the balance compensation a 15 days Regd. A. D. notice had been issued to him. The applicant would be paid the balance compensation after expiry of this notice which was issued to him on 7-2-1964.

66 Shrimati Devi Bai Adjustment of C.A.F. of Shrimati Khemi Bai towards cost of property No. 994, Hung Ki Mandi, Agra, purchased by petitioner.

[W.H.&R.] After necessary adjustment of Rs. 1,611, the proper amount for which Smt. Devi Bai had associated the claim of Smt. Khemi Bai had been made, a recovery schedule to the authorities concerned was issued and a copy endorsed to Smt. Khemi Bai on 11-10-63. A second copy of the same was also sent to Smt. Devibai on 10-1-1964.

- 67 Shri Kishinchand Hasrajmal, Agra, Substitution of himself as legal heir to deceased Smt. Khushalibai and adjustment of C.A.F. due. [W.H.&R.] An amount of Rs. 2288.50 towards flat No. 11 Mithai ka chabutra, Agra, had been adjusted from R. G. application No. UP/RG/AG/4/S/TP-1/5/RG(96)/141. In the other R. G. application No. UP/RG(95)/AG/5, the adjustment of Rs. 2171.44 towards the E. P. No. 2827/3227/3240/3160, Mantola, Agra, allotted to Shri Ranjit Singh, had also been made.
- 68 Shrimati Penwandbai Lokumal, Ahmedabad. Adjustment of balance cost of property No. 286-A, Sardarnagar, viz. Rs. 3495/- from the claims of two associates Sarvasbhai Limomai and Parumal. [W.H.&R.] The final adjustment towards the tenement had been carried out and conveyance deed for the same sent to her on 8-1-1964.
- 69 Shri Tillumal alias Sewanand Hundram, Ahmedabad. Payment of 2/3rd share of compensation due to his brother Shri Choithram and his nephew Shri Dayal Das, which were relinquished in petitioner's favour. [W.H.&R.] Though Shri Dyal Das, nephew of petitioner, had given consent in favour of Shri Tillumal, he had also filed a separate C.A.F. for which 1/3rd share was paid to him. Shri Tillumal having received his 1/3rd share for the balance of 1/3rd share of his brother, to be paid to petitioner as *Karta* of Joint Hindu Family, a Regd. A. D. 15 days' notice had been issued to him on 6-2-1964. The case would be processed after the notice.
- 70 Shri M. L. Anand, Poorvi Marg, New Delhi. Alleged gross negligence and delay in delivery of postal mail articles and (even) triplex telegrams by P & T services, especially at Kanpur. [Department of Posts & Telegraphs] (i) *Alleged delay in delivery of postal mail articles*: No concrete instance had been cited by the complainant and as such it was not possible to make detailed enquiries or to state any thing in this connection. Cases of delay in delivery and inattention of staff and discourteous behaviour as and when brought to notice, were enquired into and remedial measures as called for, were taken and officials at fault were suitably dealt with.

(ii) *Alleged delay of 22-1/2 hours in delivery of a telegram sent from Kanpur to New Delhi on 13-9-1963.* The message booked at about 11/21 hours at Kanpur was transmitted to New Delhi at 19/32 on the same day, delay being due to imperfect working of the circuit and heavy congestion of traffic aggravated by machine trouble at Kanpur. The D.T.O., Karol Bagh, immediately on receipt of the telegram communicated its contents over phone to the party. Immediate delivery of the confirmatory copy could not be effected, there being no response to the calls of the messenger from the main gate, who could not go to the flat for fear of adog which was moving round without chains. It was delivered on the following morning. A responsible official of D.T.O., Karol Bagh, contacted the complainant and explained the reasons for non-delivery overnight. The party who seemed satisfied with the explanation, however, desired that transmission delay between Kanpur and New Delhi should be investigated.

Since the telegram failed to serve its purpose, action had been taken to refund the amount of the telegram to sender. The party had also been replied to suitably.

The Department also mentioned that as and when telegraph complaints were received, enquiries were conducted and remedial action taken to avoid recurrence.

71 Shri D.K. Jivtani, Amravati. Suggestions for disposal of verified claims by :

(i) allowing association of claims for adjustment of public dues recoverable from the displaced persons; and

[*W.H.&R.*] (i) The Government had originally fixed March 31, 1961 as the last date by which the displaced persons could utilise their claims by association with others for the purchase of properties forming part of the Compensation Pool or for adjustment of the public dues. On representations

from the displaced persons this date was extended from time to time and was finally fixed at 31st December, 1963. On further representations it was decided that the concession may be extended for a period of another month, i.e., upto 31st January, 1964. It was further decided that for another two months from 1st February to 31st March, 1964 association of claims would be allowed only on regional basis i.e., only these claims would be allowed to be associated which were registered in the region in which the property was situated or the authority which advanced the loan is located.

Since the association of claims involves a considerable amount of work in the various regional and sub-offices where the adjustment intimations and recovery schedules had to be linked with the relevant files, it was not possible to allow the concession of association of claims indefinitely. A further extension has also been granted upto the 30th September, 1964\*.

(ii) permitting district authorities in various States to accept the papers relating to association of claims.

(ii) All the Regional Settlement Commissioners and the Managing Officers were already accepting papers relating to the association of claims and it did not appear to be necessary at that late stage to entrust this work to the District authorities.

72 Shri Lakhmal Kundanmal, Badnera. Finalisation of his C.A.F.

Compensation of Rs. 4023/- was due to petitioner as *heir* of Joint Hindu Family (on his verified claim for Rs. 9,624/-) which was paid to him towards adjustment of rent arrears and loans taken by claimant and his brothers. Recovery statement was sent to all concerned. However, a fresh copy thereof, as represent-

- 73 Shrimati Rukmani Bai Kewalram, Wade, Ahmedabad. Adjustment of amounts paid by petitioner and her deceased husband towards cost of GBP No. 167-A, Udhavnagar, Wade, and issue of conveyance deed therefor.
- 74 Shri Ghanshamdas Tilokchand, Bharatpur. Issue of sanad for agricultural land allotted to him in village and Tehsil Nangar, Bharatpur.
- 75 Shri Krashan Lakhaji, Ahmedabad. Refund of Rs. 80/- deposited as earnest money for auction bid knocked down in his favour but subsequently rejected by R.S.C., Bombay.
- 76 Shrimati Paribai Uttamchand, Ahmedabad. Communication to her of decision on appeal made by her to R.S.C., Bombay, against alleged erroneous mode of computing compensation on *pro-rata* basis.
- 77 Shri Mangaldas Manjimal, Ulhasnagar. Refund of Rs. 569/- excess paid by him towards cost of Room No. 10, Barrack No. 306-A, Kalyan Camp-3.
- ed by claimant, was again being sent by R.S.C. Bombay, to the authorities concerned.
- [W.H. & R.] The required adjustment was carried out and conveyance deed was issued to the claimant on 24-2-1964.
- [W.H.&R.] (Department of Rehabilitation) He had since been issued the sanad for the land in question by the concerned office.
- [W.H.&R.] R.S.C. Bombay, had rejected the bid as it was below the reserve price. The bill for refund of Rs. 80/- had been prepared and sent to the Pay and Accounts Officer, on 18th March, 1964. On receipt of the necessary cheque from the said office, applicant will be called to collect the same.
- [W.H.&R.] Her compensation application had been processed and notice issued to her for collecting payment on 26th March, 1964.
- [W.H.&R.] The value of Rs. 1,624/- was fixed for Room No. 10, Barrack No. 306-A, and was payable by him. Against this amount a sum of Rs. 85/- was deducted from his compensation application and a further sum of Rs. 324.80 nP. on account of 1/5th price was paid by the claimant in cash. There was thus a short fall of Rs. 1,214.20 nP. for which an agreement was executed with him. The applicant by mistake associated claim of one Shri Ramjimal Dhalomal for adjustment of Rs. 1,783.70 nP. as against a sum of Rs. 1,214.20 nP. payable by him. The applicant was never asked by the office to associate for the excess amount. He also confessed his mistake.
- To make the refund of Rs. 569/- to him on account of excess payment, a 'No Refund Certificate' had been called for from the Administrator, Ulhasnagar, and, on

receipt of the same, the compensation application of the associate would be reprocessed for the refund.

[*W.H.&R.*] The sale certificate for the property dated 3rd December 1963 was issued to applicant in December, 1963.

[*W.H. & R.*] The delay was condoned by the Chief Settlement Commissioner on 20th December, 1963. The Ministry also enclosed a copy of the letter sent for further necessary action to the authorities concerned, a copy of which had also been endorsed to the applicant.

[*W.H.&R.*] Petitioner was entitled to a total compensation of Rs. 7,415 from which Rs. 2,430.62 was adjusted towards R.F.A. loan. Rs. 1,790 was adjusted towards price of shop-~~cum~~-house building loan and small urban loan. This left a balance of Rs. 3,294 at his credit. A notice sent to him was received back undelivered. A registered notice of 15 days was issued to him on 11-3-1964 to indicate if he had since utilised his compensation towards the purchase of any other property so that if he had done so, the necessary adjustment could be carried out. Alternatively, the case would be sent to Fay & Accounts Officer for preparation of U.P.Z.A. Bonds.

78 Shri Ganeshomal Ludumal, Palitana, Saurashtra. Alleged cancellation of sale of Qr. No. 78, Palitana, though bid price of Rs. 667.50 was credited before the date of expiry, *viz.*, 25th October, 1963.

79 Shri Udha vdas Hukmatrai, Agra. Condonation of delay in applying for inclusion of petitioner's land claim in C.A.F.

80 Shri Nandlal Pritamdas, Amravati. Payment of C.A.F. against verified claims pending since 1954.